THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 15 "
Single Month ..... 75 "
Six Months by Mail, (in advance) $4.00
Twelve Months " " " $8.00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies' Wear—Notions.
A full line, at the great Clearance Sale of A. Straus, No. 29 Diamond street.

Bookkeepers
Should see Adair's portable pen rack, at W. G. Johnston & Co.'s, Wood street. 1 rpis

Selling Off at Cost.
From this day on I will offer the greatest inducements in Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Collars, Veils, White Goods and Notions, which will be sold for less than cost in order to reduce the stock previous to making additions in my store. A. Straus, Philadelphia Bazaar, No. 29 Diamond street.

Furniture for Sale.
Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, by Joseph Meyer & Son, 424 Penn street, and 75 Smithfield street. 7urths

The Great Clearance Sale
Of Millinery goods, Embroideries and Notions commences on Monday at A. Straus's, No. 29 Diamond street.

Parasols and Umbrellas
For less than cost at the great Closing Out Sale which commences to-day at A. Straus's, No. 29 Diamond street.

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets
Sold for half price, at the great closing out sale of A. Straus, No. 29 Diamond street.

"Astonishing but True."
That Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder is not only *the best* but the *cheapest* in market. It is entirely free from any deleterious substances, and compounded with such scrupulous exactness that the contents of each box are the same, and will produce the same results every time. It is unequaled for making biscuits, rolls, cakes, pastry, &c.—at once healthy and nutritious. Grocers everywhere keep it. MWF

A New Sensation—Aromatic Furniture Polish.
Produces the most brilliant polish on all kinds of furniture, cleans marble and imitation woods, gilt picture frames, etc., etc., diffusing a perfume throughout the room in which it is used, and rendering the atmosphere of the same delightful. Sold only by Jos. Fleming, Special Agent, 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Hoop Skirts, Corsets and Veils
At half price at the great clearance sale of A. Straus, No. 29 Diamond street.

Lace Curtains, Tidies,
Toilet sets and White goods, sold at half price, at the great trade sale this day at A. Straus's, No. 29 Diamond street.

Ladies' and Gents' Collars and Cuffs,
Linen and Paper, of every variety and style, sold at cost to-day at A. Straus's, Diamond street.

I Wish,
Says one, who has tested its merits, and who consequently speaks from personal experience, that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT might come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all tonics of the day, and is splendid as a beverage or table drink. MWF

Brooklyn Standard White Lead
Covers more surface,
Makes a whiter job,
Is more durable,
And costs less money
Than any oil lead in the market.
We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.
Sole agents for this brand,
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN.
Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors, Putty and Window Glass. No. 55 Market street. Observe the *House covered with red signs.*

The Daily Commercial.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* of Thursday says: "There was much gossip on 'Change yesterday, and in business circles generally, over the disappearance, the day before, of a prominent national Capitalist and banker, and Insurance Company President, who is said to have made his flight in company with a bad woman, after obtaining about $5,000 on loans and forged paper. Until the alleged circumstances are found to be facts, we withhold the name of the party in question."

THE poppy plant, it is stated, will grow luxuriantly in California, and almost without cultivation. Specimens of pure opium, of a superior quality, procured from the poppies grown near Stockton, have been exhibited in San Francisco. The method of obtaining the juice is very simple, and is described as follows: "When the poppy is mature, scratch the heads crosswise with the point of a knife. Then, the evening on the next morning scrape off the thickened juice which must be collected in jars by means of a spatula. The opium, it is asserted, is ready for sale twenty-four hours after having been collected from the plants.

THE administration, it is said, has definitely settled on its Cuban policy. It will recognize neither the belligerency nor the independence of the Republic. This course has been adopted after mature consideration. The negotiations, which will soon be revived, between our Government and Spain in regard to the Alabama difficulties, have had much to do with this result, for the reason that a compliance with the wishes of the Cubans would detract from the justice and consistency of our demands against Spain. There is good reason to believe, however, that the administration will embrace the opportunity of the present disturbances for the purchase of Cuba.

THE accounts given of the submarine steamship invented by Otto Vogel sound fabulous, yet the Berlin *Borsenzeitung* asserts that the Prussian admiralty has approved of the plans submitted to them by the inventor. The vessel, covered with strong plating, is entirely below the surface of the sea, with the exception of the deck, which is surmounted by a cupola of iron roof of immense strength. Beneath this covering heavy guns are placed, so that the whole greatly resembles a first-rate iron-clad. It is said, however, that the chief advantages of such men-of-war, the new ship may be entirely submerged, and in this position is so completely under command that it can outweather a storm or attack an enemy with submarine cannon and projectiles. Mr. Vogel is now engaged in constructing a large model, twenty-four feet in length, which will soon be finished.

THE Chinese will come to our shores in thousands. That is settled. It is settled, also, that the, are just the laborers we need. We are, therefore, about to import them in a new era in labor and production in this country. The most systematic attempt to import Chinese will proceed from the convention which will meet at Memphis on the 15th of July, for the special encouragement of Chinese immigration. It will be composed of delegates from all parts of the South, particularly from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee. It is expected, moreover, that Koopmanshaal, one of the principal Chinese commissioners at San Francisco, will shortly be brought fifty thousand of his countrymen to America. We shall soon see if the convention will unfold its plans for organizing a mighty scheme of direct immigration to the South. We shall look upon the presence of Koopmanshaal at such a convention as an event of historical importance.

THE change in the Assistant Treasurership in New York, has led to a counting of all the assets. Several clerks in the department, a posse from the Treasury Department at Washington, and forty experts from financial institutions in New York, commenced work on the evening of June 30, under the superintendence of W. H. Camp, Esq., the Manager of the Clearing House; and their duties have since been continued night and day. This army of expert counters have not only handled and counted revenue stamp, every piece of fractional currency, every green back and bank note, and every piece of coin in the vaults, embracing about $85,000,000 of specie and $20,000,000 of currency.

The gold is first counted piece by piece, and then weighed, and a detailed record made of the contents of each box. The counters work with a will; and when their work is completed they will have achieved a work in the manipulation of money which is, perhaps, unequaled in financial circles.

A NATIONAL Methodist Camp-Meeting, on the largest scale ever known in the history of purely religious gatherings on this continent, will commence in Round Lake, New York, on Tuesday, July 13th, and continue ten days. Already human carpenters, totally ignoring the glorious handicraft of the Great Architect, and forgetting that like the woods were God's first temples, are building wooden cottages, tents, tower houses, pulpits, fronted by immense amphitheaters, apartments for communities, societies and families, and edifices for the accommodation of visitors. It is expected that the gathering of the disciples of John Wesley to commemorate his life and services, and to worship God after the manner of their denomination, will not be less than forty thousand persons. The scene of this great demonstration is in full view of the beautiful Round Lake, on the line of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, midway between Troy and Saratoga Springs. The grounds are forty acres, substantially inclosed and well watered.

The Monument.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Pittsburghers abroad, as well as those at home take interest in what is going within the Iron City. From my distant, outside position, I am prompted, by what I see in the COMMERCIAL, to inquire, is it a fatalistone or a monument that our good people of Allegheny county are about to erect for the Union soldiers? Is it a grateful tribute to those only who fell, or to those who fought for the flag and the Union? In either case, the purpose of the work demands for it the most conspicuous site, that the city or its vicinity affords. If the monumental structure be raised for the dead, as they repose not alone in one cemetery but in many, it should command the view of as many of them as possible. If the memorial column be a testimony of patriotic gratitude to the living and dead soldiers of the county, to those who lost and those who periled their lives in the Union cause, it should stand where the eyes of the citizens may daily behold it, and where the visitor to the city and the traveler through it may be reminded, at once, of the bravery and the gratitude of the county.

The monument, whether for the dead or the living, or for both, will answer all the generous purposes best, by being placed on some such lofty site as Seminary Hill or Mount Washington. The former has the advantages, of being within the cities, destined, I think, to be one and of easy access from both. No other city has a site so admirably adapted to such a purpose. Baltimore and Boston set their grand monuments on hills where they could be seen. The monuments that bear the name of Washington, are not reared amid the shades of Mount Vernon, where the ashes of the Father of his Country are inurned. The design of such lasting structures is not to designate the graves of heroes, but to perpetuate the fame of their noble deeds. Nature has provided a grand site for our soldiers' monument, where its very base will be more conspicuous than its summit will be if placed in the shady seclusion of the cemetery. J. F. M.

DETROIT, June 30, 1869.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1869. NO. 251.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

How a Claim Agent Prospered.

The Fourth at the Capital—The Memphis and El Paso Railroad—Maryland Crop a Heavy One—The Ocean Bank Robbery—Clerks Dismissed—The Returns of the National Banks Satisfactory to Comptroller of the Currency—The Virginia Election of Tuesday—Report on Union Pacific Railroad—The Colored Printer—New Line of Steamers to New York—Willard's Hotel.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1869.

Severe Charge Against a Claim Agent.

General James G. Blunt, special attorney of the soldiers of the First Regiment Indian Home Guard, has published a long letter about the doings of John W. Wright, appointed in the fall of 1865, as an agent to receive and pay out to these soldiers the bounties due under acts of Congress. The summing up on Wright is as follows: "The examination I have given these outrageous transactions enables me to declare without fear of contradiction that large amounts of money due you, and long since paid by the Government, have been improperly and dishonestly held by this agent, who came to you claiming special powers from the Interior Department. Even if in the end you should receive all that belongs to you, the unjustifiable delay in forwarding your money has enabled the agent to have the use of it for his own benefit for a period of from one to three years. He has managed by making convenient arrangements in the Indian territory to first discredit the fairness and justice of the Government itself towards you, and then relying upon your distance from him and inability to procure the exact truth to so depress the value of your claims in your own minds as induced him to buy up these claims at a large discount, and then pay for them in goods—making in this way a fortune in a large discount; fourth, by a profit on the goods, in which it appears so many have been paid."

Stanley Matthews Board.

Private telegrams say Mr. Wade and party, on the return from California, reached Cheyenne this evening.

The Observance of the Fourth.

There will not be much of a celebration here next Monday, the City Council having declined to make arrangements. There will be several excursions down the river, and a number of Sunday school picnics. The old folks were to have one of their celebrations, but the sickness of Robert J. Walker, their orator, breaks it up. A children's address in the Sunday schools unite in a celebration, with procession, a visit to the White House, and speeches and singing on the grounds around the Washington Monument. The Mayor has issued a proclamation requesting general observance of the day on the part of all citizens, and directing that there be no firing or ringing of guns, pistols, or fire crackers on the street.

The El Paso Railroad.

The Interior Department discovers that parties interested in the Memphis and El Paso projected Railway, are putting out false statements. The facts are that this line has never received any aid from Congress, and has not been included in the Bill now before Government lands. It will, as soon as it is built, come into possession of sixteen sections of land per mile for all that part lying in Texas, getting it not by special grant, but under the general laws of that State.

Maryland Crops.

Crops in all that section of Maryland within fifty or sixty miles of Washington, are coming in good. The wheat harvest is nearly over, and the yield is unusually heavy. There is also a large crop of oats, rye, rosa, grass, potatoes, corn, and a profusion of all kinds of field and garden vegetables, and an excellent show of apples, peaches, pears, &c.

Not a Loser.

Government does not lose anything by the robbery of the Ocean National Bank, New York. City Bank Examiner Cavalier reports that the bank loses about forty-three thousand dollars in legal tender and Government bonds, and that about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds, which cannot be negotiated by the thieves, were also stolen.

Clerks Dismissed.

About seventy clerks have been discharged from the War Department during the week, and nearly one hundred from the Interior Department, so as to bring the force down to the limits allowed by law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1869.

The National Bank Returns.

The reports of National Banks, under the call for the 15th of June, which has been received at the office of the Controller of the Currency. They show that a large majority of banks are doing their business honestly, the proportion of those which are defficient in their reserve funds being comparatively small. The fact that so many of them make such a good exhibit when called upon suddenly, gives satisfaction to the Controller. The returns for the whole country have not yet been tabulated, but some of the results in New York and Boston, the chief money centers, can be stated. The returns from all the banks in those two cities have been received. In some instances the banks are largely deficient in reserve, but the aggregate of reserve in each city is in excess of requirement of law, and the banks are fully as strong in ready means as they were on the 17th of April, when the former call was made. The comparison of the two reports show that from April 17th to June 15th there was an increase of loans by the New York banks of more than eleven million, and of deposits of the country banks of more than five millions; an increase of deposits in New York of more than three millions and in Boston of more than two millions; the increase of bank loans in New York of three millions and in Boston of nearly two millions; the increase of specie in New York banks over eight millions; six hundred thousand dollars. The returns farther show that United states deposits have been virtually withdrawn from the banks of these two cities, only about twelve thousand dollars remaining in New York and seven thousand in Boston.

The Virginia Election.

The election in Virginia takes place on Tuesday. Everybody concedes the adoption of the Constitution, with the test oath and disfranchisement clause omitted; but there is nothing on which to found a safe conclusion as to the result on the State ticket. The Radicals claim the State by about 30,000 majority and the Conservatives claim it by about 20,000, and both sides are able to give plausible reasons and figures for the faith they hold. Gen. Canby has declared that the Ironclad oath of the reconstruction acts must be taken by members of the Legislature, but the Conservatives claim to have assurance that this requirement will be set aside by the President. In the course of ten days after this election, the President will probably order those for Mississippi and Texas. Then he is going to take another vacation.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad report of General Warren and Mr. Wilson is confined to a statement of the condition of the last eighty miles of the Union Pacific. They show under what difficulties it was built, and assert that under all circumstances the work was exceedingly well done. They advise the acceptance of this section by the government, and the issuance of the bonds as usual. They say it will take about $150,000 to put the whole section in first-class shape, and that the company are pushing the work to the end with rapidity and evident intention to meet their obligations to the government.

The Bonglass Question.

The printers of the Government office here have issued a pamphlet in reply to the recent letter of the anti-Douglass wing. They review the whole controversy, and assert that there is no reason but that founded on race and color for the exclusion of Douglass from the Typographical Union. They ask the President of the National Union to deny the request of the other side for withdrawal of the charter of the Washington Union.

Line of Steamers to Norfolk.

The latest commercial enterprise here is the establishment of a line of steamers to Norfolk. Heretofore there was no way of communicating with that city, excepting by a Baltimore line. The new line is backed by heavy capitalists, and promises to be successful. It was opened yesterday with an excursion down the river, in which a good many citizens participated.

Enlargement of Willard's Hotel.

The lease of the present managers of Willard's Hotel expires next winter, and one of the city papers says to-day that the owners will next year tear down the front part and put up a new structure, extending entirely across the avenue, in front of the whole block. This would give a building more than twice as large as the existing Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1869.

GRANT'S LETTER TO DOUTE.

The following is a copy of the letter of President Grant accepting the resignation of ex-Secretary Borie:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.

To Hon. A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of this day, tendering your resignation of the position of Secretary of the Navy, is received. I need not assure you how much I regret the severance of our official connection, nor how confident I am that the high esteem I have always held for you, increased with further acquaintance, will continue while our acquaintance lasts. I accept your resignation with regret, therefore, and I hope that the quiet you will find in retirement may restore you to perfect health. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

The above is a correct copy of the President's letter accepting Mr. Borie's resignation, taken from another copy of the same sent by Mr. Borie to the Executive Mansion, for the purpose of completing the files. The letter was written while Mr. Borie was in the President's room, and taken away before a copy was made, but for this reason the press would have been furnished with a copy before.

TREASURY ITEMS.

Fractional currency shipped during the week to National Banks $53,000; to depository at Pittsburgh $30,000.

Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for National Banks as security for circulation $332,918,690, and for public deposits $24,367,550.

Mutilated bank notes burned during the week $177,359; total amount burned to date $14,604,357; total amount outstanding at this date $290,570,060.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $1,233,40.

The treasury offices removed to-day from the old treasury building to the new department in the north extension.

NO CABINET CHANGES.

There is authority for stating that no Cabinet changes are contemplated, and all which has recently been said on that subject in various newspapers is merely speculation.

DR. WALKER.

The *Evening Star* says the Third Auditor of the Treasury consented to give Dr. Mary E. Walker a place in his office, but the appointment being submitted to the Secretary for approval, that officer declined to do so, and at present the matter is held in abeyance.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

Brevet Maj. Gen. W. R. Hazen, of the Sixth United States Infantry, in addition to his present duties in Indian territory, has been directed to act as Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern Superintendency.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Accompanied by his son and Col. Jno. Williams, left this morning on the Southern train for Greenville, Tenn.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

The President will submit to the Attorney General the question of the legality of Gen. Canby's requirement that members of the Virginia Legislature shall take the Iron-clad oath, in order that uniformity may prevail in recognizing persons who may be elected under the reconstruction laws.

MINISTER SICKLES'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions to Minister Sickles were drawn at the Department of State with much caution, and soon thereafter delivered to him in New York under such circumstances as to preclude the possibility of a premature disclosure of their contents, but from what has since transpired in official circles, it is safe to assert there is no instruction relative to the purchase of Cuba.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

General Van Wyck left for New York to-night, having returned from Virginia. He reports the contest in that State excited and bitter; that the Constitution without the test oath will probably be adopted, and that the vote for Governor will be very heavy and close.

THE MINT REOPENED.

The Treasury department has been officially advised of the reopening of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, Arkansas, it having been reported in a satisfactory condition.

MR. BORIE'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The following is a copy of Mr. Borie's letter of resignation, as obtained from an official source:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.

To the President:

When I assumed, with appreciative pride, the high office of Secretary of the Navy, conferred upon me by your kindness and confidence, I stated that I feared, for reasons of a personal and domestic nature, that I probably should not be able to retain the position long. I now come down to ask you to replace it by a successor. The same reasons which explained and always must attractive relations with you, for which I entertain sentiments of esteem and attachment, gives me sincere pain, and the friendliness of my public duty to remain longer; but the great confidence I feel in the navigation laws, under your able, honest and glorious lead is my great solace, and with the warmest wishes for your continued success in your labors and happiness of yourself, as well as of all those dear to you, I remain, very faithfully and respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BORIE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Report No. 28 of the Deputy Special Commissioner of Revenue, now in press, gives the following synopsis of imports and exports for the month ending April 30th, 1869:

Imports	$ 25,178,498
Exports	13,987,961
Re-exports	2,940,951
Per the ten months ending April 30th, 1869:	
Imports	$255,775,331
Exports	138,836,741
Re-exports	29,158,210
For the ten months ending April 30th, 1868:	
Imports	$284,789,796
Exports	172,540,595
Re-exports	37,249,335

The proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels respectfully during the ten months ending April 30th, 1869:

American vessels, imports	$107,727,809
Exports	111,728,961
Re-exports	21,721,121
Foreign vessels, imports	147,955,522
Exports	27,107,780
Re-exports	7,437,089

Of the imports for April 1869, $15,349,117, free dutiable, $6,836,717, free; $25,760,404 entered for home consumption, and $25,418,614 entered for warehouse. Of the imports for April $17,607,36, in foreign vessels, $5,570,943, returns for May from which are not yet received, all the principal customs districts, have been received, showing imports except for San Francisco and Boston, exports and imports.

Total imports	$31,279,905
Exports	20,258,900
Re-exports	8,004,455

Returns from eleven ports on the northern frontier through which a considerable portion of our trade with Canada is carried on, show the following results:

Imports	$1,718,009
Exports	1,516,874
Re-exports	1,151,788

There is large excess of exports over imports at Chicago, Detroit, Huron, Miami and Milwaukee, while by a vessel from Milwaukee to Oswegatchie the imports are largely in excess of exports. Reports from Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans show a very large excess of exports over imports, the combined amounts being as follows:

Imports	$1,294,900
Exports	13,121,486
Re-exports	8,102

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Train Breaks Through a Bridge on the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad—Two Men Killed and Fifteen Injured.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—A construction train going North, on the new Cincinnati and Louisville short line railroad, met with an accident at the bridge over the mouth of Licking river, twelve miles from Covington. The following is the list of killed and wounded: Killed—James Lawson, of Covington; John Neiringer, of Cincinnati, engineer. Wounded—Engineer Samuel Walker, of Zanesville, Ohio, dangerously; Jacob Free, South Covington, slightly; Frank Morgan, a boy, Cincinnati, dangerously; Hugh Roddy, Cincinnati, seriously in the back and head; Robert Lawson, boy, seriously in the back; Patrick Kanes, a boy, Cincinnati, slightly; Wm. Hall, Cincinnati, Covington, dangerously; Harvey B. Dalton, Louisville, dangerously; C. Dugan, Covington, brakesman, seriously; Jas. Kless, Covington, slightly; Jacob Lou, Swede, seriously in the breast; Gustave Lou, Swede, slightly; Patrick Callahan, brakeman, Covington, nearly in his body; Joseph McGrath, Covington, slightly; Wm. Powers, Covington, in foot, by the falling of the bridge, which was about twelve o'clock last night, to the Elizabeth Hospital. The bridge which broke was constructed of iron and wood, sixty feet long and twenty-five high, and built in Louisville. The cause of the accident is not known. The train which broke through consisted of eight platform cars, two of which were temporarily loaded with railroad iron. Seven cars went down, turning over in the water, the remaining two remaining on the bridge. The bridge is a complete wreck. A number of men were buried beneath the ruins, but after forty minutes of hurry and haste, all were taken out. The scene of confusion and suffering for a few minutes was appalling. Humanity, and humanity only, knows no distinction of race or classes. Sanguinary instincts have been falsely attributed to him. He is now busily engaged in the investigation of the cases of prisoners confined in the city Bull Pen, with the object of ordering the release of the innocent. Volunteers are offering themselves for active service in the Spanish army.

The deputies elected to the Constitutional Cortes from Porto Rico have sailed for Spain.

An arrival from Caracas June 23d, reports that Gen. Falcar, President of the Department of Zeulia, had collected an army of 6,000 men, and was importing material of war with the intention of attacking the Government of Venezuela. The port of Maricaibo, which was recently closed by federal decree, is situated in the department of Zeulia. A counter decree has been sent from Caracas to pacify that section of the country.

STATE POLITICS.

HON. C. J. T. MCINTIRE, State Senator from the Blair district, is favorably spoken of in connection with the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Cambria, Blair, Perry and Juniata district.

The Cambria county Democracy meeton Monday and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, John Porter; Register and Recorder, George W. Oatmann; Treasurer, Wm. Linton; Commissioner, Jas. Nesson; Poor Director, John Block; Auditor, John C. Kennedy. Frank A. Nicholas, Esq., is chairman of the County Committee. Mr. Porter was in the last Union army.

The soldiers and a number of citizens of Lawrence county, dissatisfied with the Republican nominations for Treasurer and Prothonotary, have put in nomination Col. Thomas Fur Treasurer, John A. Porter, for Prothonotary, both of New Castle.

The Government have explained that Gen. Reznik, the Ispahelan, was arrested on charges of military disobedience and conspiracy against the Government.

The silence which the Government has maintained concerning General Prim's report of his administration and of the state of affairs in Cuba causes much anxiety.

A strong Republican manifesto has been published in Seville. Its appearance was simultaneous with the departure from the city of a party of Republicans numbering one thousand. It is rumored that they have gone to Portugal and will re-enter Spain through Estramadura. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

A number of Carlists have been arrested in Oviedo.

The Viceroy in Paris.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—The Viceroy of Egypt has gone to Paris.

Troubles in the Azores.

LISBON, July 3.—A vessel which has just arrived here from Fayal brings intelligence that serious disturbances had broken out in various parts of the Azores, in consequence of the increase of taxation.

The New French Cable.

BREST, July 3.—A dispatch from the Great Eastern, dated Friday evening, states that the steamer had run 1,000 knots from Brest, and paid out 1,145 knots of cable. The insulation was continually improving.

Elections Declared Valid.

PARIS, July 3.—Sixty-one more of the recent election returns in the new Corps Legislatif have been declared valid.

The Church Bill.

LONDON, July 4.—Sunday-to-day says the votes in the House of Lords last evening have had the effect to render the Irish Church bill more favorable to the Established Church, and make it less severe. Parties leaving Providence Archbishop Cullen has addressed a letter to the officers of the Catholic College, saying it is the Irish Catholics, represented by the House of Peers, the nation must have a fuller measure of justice.

BERNE, July 4.—At noon Saturday the Great Eastern had run 1,100 knots from Brest, and paid out 1,281 knots of cable. Everything was working well.

Reforms in France.

PARIS, July 4.—M. Miral and several members of the majority in the Corps Legislatif, propose to bring in a motion that greater development be given to the principle of the liberty of the Corps Legislatif; that the address in reply to the speech from the throne be re-established; that the right and practice of interpellation be established; that the ministers have the right to amend projects of law be extended, and that the Chambers have the right to elect the new President of the Council of the Government will accept these reforms.

The Franco-Belgian Treaty.

The negotiations between France and Belgium for a commercial treaty have met with a satisfactory understanding on all points.

Ocean Yacht Race.

LONDON, July 4.—The Dublin match of the new Thames yacht club took place on Saturday. The Druid takes the first prize.

Withdrawn.

PARIS, Evening, July 4.—M. Miral has withdrawn his motion for legislative reforms. The opposition in the Corps demand a responsible ministry and autonomy of the Corps Legislatif in order that the people of the country may govern the country.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—The steamship Cuba, from New York, June 23d, has arrived and sailed for Liverpool.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, July 4.—Bonds firm; 5-20s closed at 85½@85¾.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, July 1.—Cotton closed buoyant yesterday for stock on spot and to arrive.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 3.—Bourse firm; rentes 71 francs 7 centimes.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, July 3.—Petroleum firm at 49¼ francs.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, July 3.—Consols for money 93¼; for account 93½. Illinois Central 86½@86¾. Erie, 19½; Illinois, 90½.

London Produce Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton active; middling uplands 12½d; sales 15,000 bales.

LONDON, July 3.—Breadstuffs dull; red western No. 2 8s 6d. Western flour 28s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s 6d for old; 29s 9d for new. Oats 1s 4d. Peas 39s.

Provisions dull. Pork 98s. Beef 90s. Lard 70s 6d. Cheese 60s. Tallow 45s.

Spirits of petroleum 7¼d; refined is 9½d. Tallow 45s.

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LONDON, July 3.—Tallow 45s. Calcutta linseed 53s 6d.

Petroleum at Antwerp 49¼ francs.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

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In Cincinnati, Friday evening, little Maggie Furnel, five years old, tried to get on the front platform of a street car, when she fell, and the car passed over her leg, tearing off the flesh from the knee to the ankle, from the effect of which she died at midnight.

The canal boat J. H. Davis, Captain Burr, from Tonawanda, on Lake Erie, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday, with a full cargo.

Since the 23d of June, twenty-two persons have been sentenced to the Tennessee Penitentiary by the Federal Courts, the aggregate terms amount to over one hundred years.

The Board of Managers of the Military Asylums have elected Col. Nathan Cutter, of Augusta, Me., General Superintendent of all asylums, and Dr. A. Ludwick Governor of the Maine Asylum.

Kate Fisher is again before court, having turned an action against the Sun, of New York, for slander, he having called her a thief.

Another Spanish gunboat was launched at New York Saturday.

The barkentine Western Belle, which sailed from Humboldt for San Francisco in January, 1868, and never heard from until recently, was a portion of hull, with her name painted on it. It was discovered on the northern coast of California, near Cape Perholun.

The Cuban prisoners at the Brooklyn navy yard were all released on Saturday, upon giving bonds to keep the peace and appear when called upon for trial. Dr. Bassora and Senor Altero are at the Tombs in company with Gen. Goerara. Nothing has been heard from Col. Ryan yet, the revenue cutter that went in search for him not having returned from Gardiner's Island.

County Marshal McFaul, of St. Louis, was wrestled on Fifth street of that city yesterday by a woman.

The Detroit *Post* publishes a letter from Mrs. Powell, wife of Major Powell, commander of the expedition which explored the Colorado for the lost. Mrs. Powell has been with the party for the last two years, and has recently left it, owing to the death of such many Indians belonged to it, and that the names given by him are fictitious. The disaster is reported to have occurred on the 8th of May. Mrs. Powell has received a letter from her husband under date of the 22d of May.

Bell's equestrian statue of Washington, was unveiled in the Public Garden, Boston, Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of people.

Dispatches from various points in the Northwest, during the past week, with a generally expressed fear that the crops have suffered a permanent injury, particularly corn. The Illinois river has overflowed its banks all along the bottom lands, resulting in serious damage. It is said that four thousand dollars worth of cattle have been drowned on an island near Seneca.

The Craig-Sprague breach of promise case on a motion for a new trial, was before Judge Wilcox, Saturday, at Wheaton, Illinois. The motion was denied, but the Judge cut down the verdict from one hundred thousand dollars to forty thousand. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court by Sprague's lawyers on eight counts. Dr. Beck was brought before the Judge and he testified that he was not brought to Chicago estimates that the money value of the product from this bay, fed to ten cows, was greater by near a dollar a day, than that from the other. Dr. Nichols also repeats the opinion he has expressed before, that meat hay is dried too much, and declares that, if grass is entirely feed from extermination, as that in the form of dew and rain, it will cure better in the mow than anywhere else, provided enough exposure to wind and sun is had to cause one-half of the water circulating in the vessels of the plant to be evaporated. This is accomplished in six or eight hours of favorable weather.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Affairs in Spain—Troops Sent Against the Carlists—Disturbances in the Azores—The New Cable Progressing Finely—Amendments to the Irish Church Bill Unsatisfactory—Legislative Reforms Proposed in France—The Changes in the Spanish Ministry—Republican Manifesto—Negotiations between France and Belgium Concluded.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, July 3.—In the Cortes to-day the Ministers of the Interior and Justice declared that the clergy and municipal authorities were ready and willing to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

Admiral Topete, in reply to a question of Senor Orenze, said the idea of a Republic was impossible now. A monarchy had been voted, and was represented by the Regent.

The national troops have been dispatched against the Carlist conspirators in Andalusia and Arragon.

MADRID, July 4.—The forthcoming changes in the ministry are freely canvassed. It is rumored that Aradanz will be appointed Minister of Finance, and Marios Minister of Justice.

The Government have explained that Gen. Reznik, the Ispahelan, was arrested on charges of military disobedience and conspiracy against the Government.

The silence which the Government has maintained concerning General Prim's report of his administration and of the state of affairs in Cuba causes much anxiety.

A strong Republican manifesto has been published in Seville. Its appearance was simultaneous with the departure from the city of a party of Republicans numbering one thousand. It is rumored that they have gone to Portugal and will re-enter Spain through Estramadura. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

A number of Carlists have been arrested in Oviedo.

The Viceroy in Paris.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—The Viceroy of Egypt has gone to Paris.

Troubles in the Azores.

LISBON, July 3.—A vessel which has just arrived here from Fayal brings intelligence that serious disturbances had broken out in various parts of the Azores, in consequence of the increase of taxation.

The New French Cable.

BREST, July 3.—A dispatch from the Great Eastern, dated Friday evening, states that the steamer had run 1,100 knots from Brest, and paid out 1,145 knots of cable. The insulation was continually improving.

Elections Declared Valid.

PARIS, July 3.—Sixty-one more of the recent election returns in the new Corps Legislatif have been declared valid.

The Church Bill.

LONDON, July 4.—Sunday-to-day says the votes in the House of Lords last evening have had the effect to render the Irish Church bill more favorable to the Established Church, and make it less severe. Parties leaving Providence Archbishop Cullen has addressed a letter to the officers of the Catholic College, saying it is the Irish Catholics, represented by the House of Peers, the nation must have a fuller measure of justice.

BERNE, July 4.—At noon Saturday the Great Eastern had run 1,100 knots from Brest, and paid out 1,281 knots of cable. Everything was working well.

Reforms in France.

PARIS, July 4.—M. Miral and several members of the majority in the Corps Legislatif, propose to bring in a motion that greater development be given to the principle of the liberty of the Corps Legislatif; that the address in reply to the speech from the throne be re-established; that the right and practice of interpellation be established; that the ministers have the right to amend projects of law be extended, and that the Chambers have the right to elect the new President of the Council of the Government will accept these reforms.

The Franco-Belgian Treaty.

The negotiations between France and Belgium for a commercial treaty have met with a satisfactory understanding on all points.

Ocean Yacht Race.

LONDON, July 4.—The Dublin match of the new Thames yacht club took place on Saturday. The Druid takes the first prize.

Withdrawn.

PARIS, Evening, July 4.—M. Miral has withdrawn his motion for legislative reforms. The opposition in the Corps demand a responsible ministry and autonomy of the Corps Legislatif in order that the people of the country may govern the country.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—The steamship Cuba, from New York, June 23d, has arrived and sailed for Liverpool.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, July 4.—Bonds firm; 5-20s closed at 85½@85¾.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, July 1.—Cotton closed buoyant yesterday for stock on spot and to arrive.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 3.—Bourse firm; rentes 71 francs 7 centimes.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, July 3.—Petroleum firm at 49¼ francs.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, July 3.—Consols for money 93¼; for account 93½. Illinois Central 86½@86¾. Erie, 19½; Illinois, 90½.

London Produce Markets.

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1869.

AS ALREADY announced, no paper will be issued from the COMMERCIAL office to-morrow. We think we keep our side of the contract with our readers by issuing a double paper to-day

THE latest sensation is the report that Gen. SICKLES, as Minister to Spain, is instructed to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba. The report is novel enough to have quite a run; but considering everything, more especially the state of the weather, we hardly expect it to keep good longer than three or four days.

THE decision of Secretary BOUTWELL to purchase three millions of bonds in addition to the usual half million a week, is hailed with much satisfaction by the business public. These bonds will not go into the Sinking Fund, but into the Treasury to await the action of Congress. By this operation an equal amount of currency will be liberated from the Treasury, where by needed relief will be given to the business classes.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:

> The Republicans have done badly in renominating six of the most unpopular, officers, faithless, and worthless Representatives by whom they were disgraced last session.

Republicans, in all such cases, should hesitate not for an instant how to act. No "worthless Representative" should be voted for. If a convention put such an one in nomination, *let* the people repudiate him. In this way only can the Legislature be purified. Those who have so gallantly carried on the fight against corruption and extravagance, should be vigilant and determined. No compromise or deviation should be thought of now.

FREE Trade is one of the ideas of the Democratic party. Curiously enough that party claims the support of Irishmen, and more curious still, that claim is pressed hardest just at the moment when Irishmen are engaged in an effort that does not contemplate practical support of English policy. A Philadelphia committee puts the question thus: "Will you, Irishmen, go for free trade when its sure effects will be, at the expense of American industry, to enrich the manufacturers of England, and so from this country to strengthen the British despotism over Ireland?" Free trade is England's bread and meat. Cannot Irishmen know when to strike?

EVERYBODY will recollect HUNNICUT, the Virginia hot-headed Radical, who two years ago went almost to bloody extremes in support of his impracticable views in opposition to the rebel Democracy. Well, he now turns up as the Democratic candidate for Congress, and the Richmond *Whig*, which before denounced him without measure, supports him with all its might. A strange state of things indeed it must be that brings about such fellowship. Another candidate of the Conservatives is Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, of Capital Prison memory, now running for the State Senate. A carpet-bagger of the most palpable kind, the Democracy of Virginia find no difficulty in supporting him.

SINCE GEN. GRANT came to the Presidency $36,640,799 of the National debt has been paid off. The reduction is going on more rapidly each month—though it is hardly probable that the present rate can be kept up—more than six teen millions having been paid the last month. General GRANT is redeeming his promise nobly, and can afford to let small politicians snarl. The Whisky Ring is no more. Stealing has ceased. Economy is the rule. Honesty is in the ascendancy. The debt is wasting away. Congress will be able to commence reducing taxation. Our credit is perfect. The laws are enforced. Peace reigns throughout the land. The prospect is bright. With all this for a record, what if General GRANT has made some appointments nobody else would have thought of. With such results few outside of the disappointed office-seekers will wish him to materially change his course.

THE demonstration of a portion of the Germans, of this city and vicinity, yesterday passed off quietly. The turn out was larger than we expected, for it never seemed probable that any considerable number of the Germans would so manifest their indifference to the custom and usage of the American people; but still, when the extent of the German population is considered, and the heartiness with which they enter into all public demonstrations, the procession fell far below the point aimed at. It was evident that it was a representation of a minority and not a majority of our German population. As a celebration of the national anniversary it was more decidedly a failure. It met with no sympathizing response from the crowds on the sidewalks, and as it wound its way through the streets bore all the characteristics of a funeral or religious procession, but not a single one to which we are accustomed. This proves to us the Fourth of July as a pretext to manifest opposition to laws of the State, the Germans engaged in it had not the sympathy of the large class of Americans who themselves oppose these laws, or object to their literal enforcement. After all what has been gained by yesterday's movement? It excited no patriotic emotions—certainly not any love for Fifth of July celebrations—and can hardly be tortured into a precedent to justify the habitual violation of the quietness of the Christian's day of rest. The leaders controlling the demonstration conceded almost everything to the overwhelming public sentiment in opposition to it. Now that it is over, and they set about figuring up results, we think they can easily satisfy themselves of the folly of the skeleton of a celebration they succeeded in carrying through.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN OUR COLLEGES.

The newspapers of the Eastern and Middle States for two weeks past have given up a large share of their space to reports of commencement anniversaries in all manner of educational institutions—from the venerable and stately university to the modest exercises of the rural academy. We gather the facts that a profound and growing interest prevails among all classes of our people on the subject of education; that most of the institutions are in a flourishing condition; and that the course of study is being gradually enlarged by the introduction of practical departments adapted to the wants of a pushing and go-ahead race determined to take part in the grand achievements of conquering the forces of nature to the uses of man All this is very gratifying; but the thought comes with it that while our colleges may be turning out a race of intellectual giants they are also sending off physical pigmies —young men and young women whose growth has been dwarfed, and whose wonderfully developed brain rests on a precarious basis of stooping shoulders, hollow chests, and—"not to put too fine a point upon it"—slim shanks. Our institutions of learning are approaching or seeking an ideal standard in the mental culture of their classes, but they are retrograding in the matter of physical culture. We are getting a vast amount of brain power, but not an adequate supply of bone and muscle, healthy blood and vigorous vitality to work out great results from bountiful intellectual resources.

Every few years this subject takes hold on the public mind, and we have a revival of base ball, cricket, and boating at the colleges, and possibly calisthenics and croquet in those fashionable seminaries where the future "girl of the period" is preparing herself for her great part in life. But these revivals are spasmodic; they ran a brief time, and exhausted adolescence surrenders them up for the pleasures of a meerschaum, if of the *genus* masculine, or for the cutting and truthful lessons of "real" life that flow from the pens of Mrs. WOOD and Miss BRADDON, if the seeker after knowledge happens to wear crinoline and a chignon. As a consequence all these revivals of physical culture do harm instead of good. They are seized hold of as a novelty, worked with desperation, for a brief time, and then—dropped.

There is only one way to give physical culture at our educational institutions a fair chance. Spontaneity very possibly makes better oarsmen or ball players than systematic instruction, but it is not the aim of colleges to turn out athletes. Departments of physical culture should be established in all colleges, and attendance upon the gymnasium not left to the discretion of the student, but made as compulsory upon him or her as attendance on any of the regular studies of the course. This is the only way by which students can be matriculated whose physical vigor will correspond with their brain power.

In Amherst College, in New England, this system has been adopted with great success. A regularly organized department of physical culture is part of the college course: the attendance of the student is made compulsory; gymnastics are elevated to a branch of learning, and the instructor of them called a professor and made a member of the faculty. By this policy, the physical training of the student keeps him up to the highest pitch of fitness for his studies while he is in college, and such physiological instruction imparted as will enable him to take care of his health and strength after he has left it. These ends can only be secured by systematic, enlightened supervision.

One of the trustees of Amherst has prepared a pamphlet on the working of the department of physical culture in that institution, showing that in the eight years it has been in operation great good has been accomplished. It is claimed that within that period not only has there been, as carefully collected statistics show, an increased exemption from disease, and an improvement in the health of the students from year to year after their matriculation, as might have been expected, but also, and what is not so easily tested, the standard of scholarship has been steadily raised. Steady exercise is better than violent, and the report accordingly discourages boating, and with the view that athleticism will not take care of itself, recommends the Amherst compulsory system to other educational institutions. And this view of the subject we heartily indorse.

A LESSON IN BRITISH HUMANITY.

We all remember how earnestly during the dark days and the sunny days of the rebellion—from its commencement in Charleston harbor to the closing scene at Appomattax—the duty of loving kindness and humanity was impressed upon us by the leaders of public opinion in Great Britain, through the press and in Parliament. The war ended, and since the release of JEFF. DAVIS, two years ago, the strong arm of the government has not manifested itself by the punishment of a single traitor. Millions of lives and oceans of treasure North and South, worked out the problem of the power of our government, and the integrity of the Union; but all this was in the heat of the conflict. Since the day of LEE's surrender not a single life has been sacrificed to the spirit of vengeance. We would not have it otherwise. Fierce and unrelenting in war, but in peace "charity for all and malice towards none," are the great national characteristics extracted from the four years of rebellion and civil conflict. Nor has this charity been enforced upon us by the cant of the British press and public It is a good will offering to our late enemies that is at once the exercise of the highest statesmanship and purest Christianity.

But how is it with England, whose advice and protests were showered upon us during the rebellion, in the much abused name of humanity? Just now, that country is dealing with the Fenian question, and the cable telegrams in yesterday's COMMERCIAL show how the appeal for humanity towards the Irish prisoners has been contemptuously spurned from the House of Commons. The correspondent of the London *Times* backs up the Government by the argument that "murder is not less murder when accompanied by treason;" quite a different line from what it adopted when glowing over the achievements of FORREST and QUANTRELL.

The appeal to the British Parliament dismissed so curtly by legislators, and republicated by the press, was in behalf of certain Fenian prisoners who are now being tortured to their deaths by a slow and lingering process in the dungeons of Her most benevolent Majesty. We shall deal merely, at this time, with the case of O'DONOVAN ROSSA, a young Irish journalist of education and ability, sentenced to imprisonment for life, for his aspirations in the direction of an Irish Republic. Setting aside such mild reproofs as a diet on the minimum of bread and water necessary to support life, ROSSA, for some trivial offense, had a month's imprisonment in the punishment cell. The punishment cell, in a British prison, we are told, is a "pitch-dark dungeon, in which the darkness is not like the darkness of our best rooms at night, in which the outlines of objects are more or less visible, but is the frightful darkness that chilled and crushed the Egyptians, soul and body; it is a darkness that might be felt." This terrible and unnatural privation of all light is very trying to all God's creatures; to none more so than man, and among men it is most distressing to those who have imaginations and excitability," like O'DONOVAN ROSSA. A prisoner who was confined in such a cell for the first time after observed on his release "to be as white as a sheet, and to tremble violently all over, his body shaking, while every now and then a convulsive sob burst from his bosom." This is the effect of six hours of the punishment to which ROSSA was subjected for twenty-five days, it being necessary to abate the torture three days to save the captive from insanity or death. But they varied this punishment by keeping ROSSA manacled, by the ordinary tweaking him with "the punishment jacket," described by an English writer as an ingenious instrument with straps which are drawn so tight that the sufferer's breath is impeded, and his heart, lungs and liver are forced into unnatural contact." Then he is fastened to a wall so that he cannot move to ease the frightful cramps that attack him. As a climax there is a collar, with a rasped edge, still as iron, three and a half inches high; and in this three-handed iron gripe the victim writhes, and sobs and moans with anguish." Presently, that is in an hour or so, he faints—and then he is revived by buckets of cold water dashed over him. A London correspondent writes:

> "Mr. Richard Pigot, a well known gentleman of Dublin, was one of the persons to visit Rossa soon after he had been subjected to these tortures for forty-eight days—say eighty hours of darkness and three days in the 'dark punishment cell,' and twenty-five days in the 'punishment cell.' I described by the appearance he presented. 'Before his imprisonment,' says Mr. Pigot, 'Rossa was a man of fair size and symmetry, and of a most robust constitution. But he was now preternaturally aged, and was worn out with labor and torture. If, weak from suffering and famine, he refused food, he failed to perform his allotted task, he was punished by being deprived of the food on the following day, and the next day, while thus still more weaken-d, was ordered to perform a full day's work in addition to the arrears of the preceding day. Failing, of course, to accomplish this, he was again punished by the 'basket,' the punishment cell,' and the 'dark cell,' and so the infernal work went on.

> "In the presence of the Governor of the jail, Rossa told Mr. Pigot that for thirty-five days he was kept in a cell with his hands manacled. 'They were not loosed even to enable him to take his food, which was left for him on the floor of his cell and in cases he elected to do of raw meat, if he had no attempt'e but to take it on all fours as an animal does.' The Home Secretary thought that the punishment scarcely true, but the Governor did not deny it to Mr. Pigot. And the Home Secretary admitted that all of the letters which Rossa had written to his wife, five in number, had been suppressed, "as they were full of false statements calculated to do mischief."

We think this will do for an exhibit of the humanity of England. Mr. GLADSTONE some years ago called the attention of Europe, from Naples, to the atrocities of King BOMBA, in his torture of political prisoners, but he described nothing more inhuman than the way the English are to-day murdering the poor Irishmen who failed to escape their tender mercies.

THE Cuban expedition which the Government so effectually smashed, last week, cost the Junta at least $500,000 to fit out. The vigilance of our Government has completely silenced the cavils of those who have been denouncing the Government for not enforcing the neutrality laws, and will shut the mouths of the British press and statesmen, who have of late been taunting us, "See, the United States Government is pursuing our Alabama policy." Whatever sympathy our Government and people may have for the Cubans, our laws and treaties must be maintained; and the Cubans among us have rendered this all the more necessary by the open manner in which they have carried on their operations.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* calls for a new legislative ticket "in every district which has put up old members for re-election." Philadelphia has the credit or discredit of sending, as a general thing, a shabby set to the legislature. Both parties are open to this criticism; and the demand of the *Bulletin* is made in the name of the people, who have become disgusted with the way things have gone. Says that paper:

> "There is no difficulty in reading the signs of the times. The people *want a new Legislature*, both as to its Republican majority and its Democratic minority. The minority, last winter, was perhaps, more openly and impudently corrupt than the majority, and there were a few men, estimated by the best informed authorities at *zero*, in the *majority*, who were pure and upright and unimpeachable. We have never heard these seven named but we do not think that the whole of the six Republican nominations from Philadelphia were included in the number."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An English paper says it is not at all an uncommon thing for ladies travelling in first-class railway carriages to cut down and carry away the silk curtains of the windows for the purpose of making aprons of them. So general did the practice become on one line, that all new curtains were made of material that was not worth stealing. Such a thing would not happen in this country.

Jewelry in Paris this summer is very fanciful. The most recerche sets are enamels, but in curious shapes, thus: Little plates are worn as cuff buttons and brooches, to imitate all the admired crockery ever heard of, from the Bernard de Palissy style to Sevres, Saxony and China wares. Even Rouen hardware is in favor.

The names of the Empress of the French, the Prince Imperial, the Emperor of Austria, and the Prince of Wales are mentioned as among the royal visitors who are to see the opening of the floodgates and the meeting of the Mediterranean and Red Seas; but though the gathering will doubtless be a magnificent one, no definite engagement can safely be made any time ahead for some of those personages.

Near Cheyenne has been discovered an immense tract of land covered with edible mushrooms of extraordinary size and delicious flavor. One is spoken of which was seven inches in diameter with a stem two inches thick, and which weighed a pound.

Rabbits are an intolerable nuisance in Victoria. A letter from a farmer of Colac was read in the legislative assembly of that colony, stating that between April, 1868, and the close of the year, he had destroyed, and employed in extirpating them, and they killed two million, at an expense to the employer of $5,000. This year he has sixty men engaged in the same work. It is thought likely that the impossibility of extirpating the pest on large runs will hasten the division of the land into small farms, and thus the unacclimatized rabbit may exert an influence as an agrarian reformer.

The Leavenworth *Bulletin*, June 23d, says: Mr. Joseph Wright, of Tonganoxie, in this county, while plowing upon his farm, yesterday, turned up about half a bushel of silver coin, consisting of American "quarters" and a few Spanish pieces. Mr. Wright owns the place known as the "old Tonganoxie Farm," once owned by Tonganoxie, Chief of the Delaware Indians, and the coin found yesterday is supposed to have been buried by the old chief at the time of the Indian troubles in this State a few years ago.

The Chicago *Tribune* says the late rains have largely increased the mortality of that city, as is shown in the fact that the city mortality last week was the largest of any recorded in the same number of days since last October. The greatest number of deaths have occurred in the undrained portions of the city.

A farmer of Jennings County, Ind., last year planted four hundred bushels of wheat, for which he was offered $1.75 per bushel. He wanted $2, and, being pretty full-handed, went into the market and paid ten cents a bushel more for wheat than the millers would pay, thinking to force them up to his price, and purchased four hundred bushels more. Last week he went to Vernon, and would now like to sell the remainder at ninety cents.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that Professor C. D. Wilson, Geologist for the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has written a letter to a friend in Cleveland, stating that he has discovered a bed of coal on the Smoky Hill route one thousand five hundred feet in length and two hundred miles in width, with a depth of from ten to fifteen feet. The coal is said to be of a superior quality, and well adapted for locomotive use.

In Germany the Government has issued orders to his police to the effect that: "Those persons individuals who lounge around the public parks from morning till night without contributing to their attractiveness, are to be arrested and put to work." The medicine would be good for Pittsburgh, only we have no public parks, nor are our loungers particularly "drowsy." They keep a sharp look out for game.

It has just been discovered that freights from Boston to Chicago are just one-half per hundred pounds less than they are from New York to that point.

The Boston *Traveller* says the latest cascade in the air is the house reported to have been given to Mr. Gilmore, of Jubilee fame.

Mr. Seth Green, who is engaged in re-stocking the Hudson river with fish, is daily hatching from 100,000 to 2,000,000.

Among the passengers by the steamer The Queen, which arrived at New York Friday evening, are the Rev. O. P. Allen and wife and three children, and the Misses Hunter and Reynolds, Missionaries at Halpool, Turkey. Mr. Allen and wife have been absent fourteen years.

General Hawley's report from the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, brings out the surprising fact that the students are required to study on Sundays, the same as week days; so, with the exception of their exercises at the chapel, the routine of duty on the entire seven days is the same. The Visitors very properly recommend that Sunday be a day of rest from all unnecessary labor, alike on religious and humane grounds.

The sinking fund accumulated through Mr. Boniwell's purchases of bonds now amounts to $9,000,000, the interest on which comes to more than half a million annually in gold, and reduces our annual expenditures to that extent.

It is said that Secretary Robeson is wholly in favor of the eight hour system, and that he will take the earliest opportunity to insure its adoption. Previous to the rendering of the opinion by the Attorney General, Mr. Robeson wrote to Secretary Borie, advising him to ask nobody's opinion about it, but to put the eight hours a day's work without any reduction in the wages.

According to a recently published statement, Germany boasts has 4,00 miles of railroads, and is about one thousand more miles than any other State of the Union. Illinois has 3,650, Ohio and New York each 3,000, and so on down.

Grand Juries, the Courts and the Press.

In Philadelphia on Friday, the Grand Jury submitted to Judge Ludlow the following inquiries:

> Can the Grand Jury take official action against the proprietors of public journals for the publication of articles in said journals, presented to said Grand Jury upon themselves or upon the Courts?

> How far does the power of the Grand Jury for official action in cases where violations of law are by combinations of men, consisting of corporations, journals or by corporations, who're no complaint has been made to the Grand Jury, but where the facts are of public estate, according to the usual practice in criminal cases?

In response to this Judge Ludlow did not throw much light on the first inquiry. At common law contempt of court would be summarily punished, but this was modified in our Courts, but in 1836 the Legislature passed an act circumscribing the power of the Courts. Under this act, jurisdiction limited it to the cases therein specified. But this law, he said, had been equally protective to the press and the citizen. In the case of a public improvement, Judge Ludlow declared that the powers of the Grand Jury are by no means so extensive as has been supposed. He instanced, he said, to cases in which the Grand Jury act "from their own knowledge or observation," or from matters given them in charge by the Court, and that they have no power except in cases "of great riots that shake the social fabric, carry ing terror and dismay among citizens, general public nuisances affecting public health, multiplied and flagrant vices," and the like. The Courts never act against individuals charged with specific crimes; if such crimes have been committed, every magistrate may issue a warrant, and the Court is open to hear criminal charges in all cases; but in such instance the party charged with crime has a responsible prosecutor upon the record, who may, if he swear falsely, be indicted for perjury, and also be liable in a civil suit for damages. Judge Ludlow also dilated upon the serious offense of any person attempting directly to influence a Grand Jury upon a question before them, and pointed out its punishment.

New Aspects of the Miners' Strike.

In view of the late strikes by the miners, whereby the entire public have been put to great inconvenience and cost, the Philadelphia *Age* expresses hopes that the importation of Chinese to work the mines will be resorted to. To this proposition the Philadelphia *Age* responds that it is a device to get rid of Democratic miners. "If this state of things continues," says the *Gazette*, "and the Democratic party goes into the next session of Congress crying out against the coal operators as responsible for the suspension, and thereon demanding the repeal of the duty on imported coal, the chances seem to favor such repeal, in which case Pictou coal would monopolize the Eastern markets, and take the bread out of the mouths of many of these very miners." The *Gazette* continues as follows:

> Under all the circumstances we emphatically repeat our recommendation that Chinese laborers be imported to work the mines, and are glad to learn that the operators think very well of the proposition. By next season the miners will no doubt have exceeded their folly enough to abandon the bituminous region, leaving the whole country entirely at their mercy. Tariff sums earned by them have enabled many of them to prepare for this strike, so that they have provided against a yield of wheat and corn were warned long before hand of what was coming, and have laid by money for the purpose. The daily ordinary labor r in the mines gets ten dollars a week, and the usual pay of that class is two dollars a day. All the skilled miners make over $20 a week, and the average pay of the class is not less than $30.

An Earthquake at Memphis.

An earthquake made itself manifest on Friday morning last about two o'clock, at Cairo, Memphis and other points on the Mississippi. At Memphis there were seven distinct shocks, and a general consternation created in the city and neighborhood. It extended as far South as Corinth, Mississippi, and Helena, Arkansas, and the usual pay of that class is two dollars a day. All the skilled miners make over $20 a week, and the average pay of the class is not less than $30.

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Memphis, the utmost alarm was created. A dispatch from Memphis says:

> Some of the largest buildings were shaken fearfully, causing occupants to seek safety in the streets, and creating a general consternation in the city and vicinity. There who were up at the time say the first two shocks lasted about a minute, and seemed as though passing from north to south, and that the blocks were immediately followed by a vibration, apparently coming from the east, lasting about half a minute, and of greater violence than the shocks.

The dispatch added that on Friday in Memphis there was a heavy demand for bibles and prayer books.

CUBAN expeditions from New York being too risky now, it is proposed to transfer operations to England, where, it is said, persons will speedily proceed. Englishmen, notwithstanding the fuss they are making on account of the sympathy received here, have shown themselves quite ready to engage in the business, and those who proceed there are likely to be well received.

YOUNG KETCHUM has been sent back to Sing Sing. He refused to take advantage of technicalities of the law to escape punishment for an offense the commission of which he acknowledges, and the penalty for which he admits to be just. Public sympathy, which has long been enlisted in his favor, will now more strongly than ever back up the efforts likely to be made to secure for him an Executive pardon.

MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

Horse rakes have become so general among our farmers that persons unacquainted with the steel business would doubtless be surprised at the quantity and variety of the shapes of rake teeth rolled in our steel works. Originally the teeth were made of steel three-eighths of an inch in thickness, cut into lengths ranging from forty-eight to fifty-eight inches, and even now a large amount of rakes are made of this size. With a view to combining strength and elasticity, without increasing the weight or quantity of material, various other shapes have been devised. A three-sided steel, having two equal and one lesser side, has been rolled for horse rakes. Another size is a T shape of the uniform thickness of about three-thirty-seconds of an inch. Still another size is a half oval, not, however, with the usual flat side, but flat on the edge, which, when the teeth are bent in the required form, is at the back of the rake. The last shape is similar to the fluting formed in a bayonet, two sides being fluted, forming an acute angle, leaving the third side flat. This last forms the back of the tooth. In all the shapes mentioned, it has been found that the teeth made from the best iron, and more particularly, or in other words the elasticity was not uniform. To overcome this objection, they have been rolled tapering in eccentric shaped rolls, having at the large or butt end of the tooth the area of three-eighths round, tapered to a point of about half this size. Although the difficulty of making rolls to taper the teeth was at first considered insurmountable, a practical appearance, has been overcome, the process is slow and expensive, and in almost every instance that we have heard of has been abandoned. A tapered tooth, or one possessing the same qualities, has been the object of the inventors ever since this branch of the steel business has been developed. Among the novel modes suggested, we may describe the following: By cutting the steel double the length required for a single tooth, heating the middle of it, and placing it in a machine operated with facility, it was thought that the steel would be stretched and drawn thinner in the middle, after which it could be cut in two, and the result would seem to be tapered teeth at once. Either owing to lack of the proper machinery, or other causes, this plan, which was tried by one of our large steel concerns, proved unsuccessful. The next project contemplated the manufacture of teeth from sheet steel, rolled to, say number twenty-two, (wire gauge.) The teeth were to be cut out of the sheets in a slanting manner, leaving one end wider than the other, and afterwards bent into the form of a U, the hollow side forming the back of the tooth. This would make a light tapered tooth of equalized elasticity, but an inspection of the sheets exhibited the edges of the steel, when thus bent, were liable to break or fracture. Now, we are informed a patent has been secured by two ingenious mechanics of this city for a method which, it is claimed, will in fact be decided *under the advice of the most competent engineer* that can be obtained, solely in the interests of the PUBLIC GOOD.

As to Mr. Andrew Johnson's speech at Washington, on Thursday night, the special correspondent of the New York *Times* at the capitol writes:—"The universal sentiment is that it is a national humiliation, and the respectable portion of the ex-President's political friends are loud in censuring him for his indecent attack on President Grant. Mr. Johnson not only unnecessarily insulted the official head and representative of the country, but the overwhelming masses of the people who elected him."

ANY attempt to build the grain market permanently, in consequence of the rains, must fail. The rise must only be temporary, for the farmers in whose hands will be found the larger, but a good deal of it is already in market. The bulls in the grain markets are straining every nerve to appreciate prices in view of the late unusually yield of wheat and corn beckoned in every part of the country.

BAYARD TAYLOR is catching it, as he deserves, for refusing to give his Gettysburg Monument Poem to the representatives of the press. To their applications his reply was that it would be printed in the *Tribune* the following morning, therefore the world must wait for the *Tribune*. This sort of thing is all the more surprising, as Mr. Taylor himself is an honored member of the press.

OUR Pennsylvania Railroad route is bound to take a lion's share of the World's travel. A dispatch from St. Louis says, a train will be put on soon to go through to New York in thirty-nine hours, via the Chicago and Alton, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, and New York and Philadelphia roads.

THE Military Commission trying Colonel Yerger, at Jackson, Miss., was occupied on Friday, hearing the testimony of Dr. Craft, his family physician. The witness testified as to indications of insanity in Yerger, and to the fact that the taint was hereditary.

THE hitch in the French Cable is giving rise to much apprehension for the success of the undertaking on the first trial. It would be a matter of no surprise should the history of the English and American cable, to some extent at least, be repeated.

THE Radical Republican State Convention of Mississippi, adjourned on Friday, after passing resolutions pledging the party to universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Like Virginia, Mississippi has also a conservative Republican party.

IN the Fondu Lac region of Wisconsin the farmers are much discouraged about the crops. The rains have been very damaging, especially to corn and potatoes, and rust is feared as to the wheat.

THE STATE REGISTRY LAW.

A Scene Between the Judges on the Bench—The Appeal from Judge Sharswood's Decision.

In the Supreme Court in Banc, present all the Judges, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the friends of the registration law, through Mr. Gibbons, asked that an early day be fixed for hearing the argument of the appeal from Judge Sharswood's decision at Nisi Prius. Chief Justice Thompson said the case would be taken up in order, whereupon Judge Read objected to putting the case at the foot of the list, remarking that unless an early day was fixed it would be doing the State and city a great act of injustice. He said he should ask that a poll be taken, as a majority of the Court can call up a case. Chief Justice Thompson replied that this was the most extraordinary thing he had ever heard since he had been on the bench. Judges Agnew and Read suggested that the case be called up on Friday, which called from Chief Justice Thompson the remark that he didn't like this imputation that he wanted to waste the time of the Court. Finally it was determined to take up the case immediately after the disposition of the 29th judicial case.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Gibbons opened the case on the part of the appellants, and said he maintained three propositions which arose out of these proceedings, the gravamen of the suits in this bill have no standing in Court; second, that the Court has no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the bill; third, that the act of Assembly is a constitutional law. If either one of these points be established, the bill must necessarily be dismissed.

Relative to the first he maintained that this was a public bill operating all over the State, and that the plaintiffs in the case had not been appointed agents for the people of the State.

With reference to the second point, he held that in the charter of 1683 the representatives of the people were entrusted with "the appointment and proportion of which number, as also the *laying and methodizing* the choice of such representatives in future time." This has been carried into all the subsequent legislation and charters and constitutions. While this power of regulating elections is vested in the Legislature, the same constitution limits the power of this Court, and denies to this Court the right to interfere with any election law. There might have been some reason for this. The people of that day, in the midst of a revolution, did not reckon in the distribution of their sovereignty to place in one tribunal the power to destroy their liberties. They guarded against it not only by the constitution, but by limiting the power of the Legislature, by giving them power to enact only chancery powers of this Court, but this is to be read inconsistently with the constitution. This Court was never authorized to determine whether a law embarrasses the people in the elections. That is for the people themselves to decide.

Relative to the third point, Mr. Gibbons said: The importance of this point is greatly increased by the fact that the law in question repeals all other election laws, and unless this statute be good the State is without an election law. The opinion of the learned Judge at Nisi Prius upon an *experte* argument is founded almost entirely upon a mistaken idea of the fifth article of the Bill of Rights, which declares *"that all elections shall be free and equal."* The Court assumed the article to mean that all election laws shall be uniform throughout the State. There is no authority to be found anywhere for such a construction. As applied to elections the word free has never had but one meaning in Pennsylvania. It means the right of the elector to vote without danger of obstruction, intimidation or corruption. The word is used in the laws agreed upon in England in 1852 in that sense. See 2 Froud's Hist. Penn., appendix, p. 15, sec. 3.

The registry law of 1869 was precisely what Justice Sharswood complains of and condemns. It establishes for the city of Philadelphia but one rule, and for the people of Pittsburgh another. There was an attempt to destroy it, as I have already stated, in the convention of 1873, amending the constitution as to make the law uniform throughout the State, but it could not be had in the committee. The attempt was renewed by Mr. John M. Scott, afterwards Mayor of Philadelphia, as appears by the debates.

Thus it is made plain that the opinion of the learned Judge at Nisi Prius is erroneous. Three of the five Judges sitting in Nisi Prius have also decided that a registry law is a constitutional law.

Henry M. Phillips, Esq., opened the argument for the plaintiff, and confined his remarks to a review of Mr. Gibbons's points, formerly referring to any authorities to improve them. The argument was to be resumed Saturday morning.

FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

Development at Tionesta—One Hundred and Fifty New Derricks Bordering on Allegheny River.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TIONESTA, PA., July 2d, 1869.

In a former letter, I alluded to the increased activity which marks the operations of that portion of the oil men devoted to the business of developing territory. To comprehend the amount of capital, energy and experience combined in the enterprise, one must journey up the Allegheny Valley Railroad *to daylight*, continue up Oil Creek to Petroleum Center, cut across the country to Pleasantville, from Pleasantville to Titusville, and fairly down to Oil City again. Should an observant traveler journey in broad daylight, and make the best possible use of his eyes, he may, perchance, possess a faculty of observation he either has not developed. Having observed carefully the operations in the Allegheny valley, I think I could count the number of old wells whose yield is sufficient to warrant a pumping party in time of "Oil, Oil on the Brain," and at the same time putting money in their owners' pockets, the cars glided around the bend. At Emlenton, the old walking beams in motion outnumber the new, but here, as well as at Scrub Grass, the activity is exceedingly interesting. Scrub Grass is one of the favorite spots in the Allegheny valley. The number of wells drilled from the Forks of the Allegheny Valley railroad is somewhere in the neighborhood of eighteen. The old wells are all in active motion, while the large number of tanks indicate the number of old wells, some of them over a year old, that are now in operation on oil creek, between Charley run, just below Oil City, and Petroleum Center. I think I may safely say the number down at the time of my visit, and drilled, however. Some of them are producing but a few barrels per day, while others are reported to me by my former letter. Others are paying a moderate profit, and others again are scarcely paying expenses. The owners of these last two classes are not averse to putting their hands to the plow, or, to employ a favorite peculiar of the creek, are inclined to "get up a stake" on the sand in the rear.

From Petroleum Center to Pleasantville, the same features are manifested. Activity is marked with the life of the past three years. Pleasantville, though not numbering one thousand population certainly cannot be more than nine hundred barrels. Strange to say, however, the business is quite lively. Pleasantville needs. Men skilled in the art of boring (in their own opinion) are verifiable oil prophets, point to the extraordinary success which attended their operations on Pithole and will, in time, Tubb's Run empties into the Allegheny above this point, and begins to loom up again.

Next comes Hunter's run, a tributary of the Tionesta, also famous in its day. I have just returned from a tour over this district, which embraces an area of thirty square miles, and I do not wonder at the predictions of the prophets who have been moved to speak by the Janus son well. All the sand rock seen between Pithole and Rouseville is full of pebbles, as large as buck eggs, then smaller pebbles until, finally, they dwindle down to the size of a grain of wheat—the little pebbles that come up in the sand pumps to tell the borer that oil was near.

In conclusion, although I am not at all inclined to be a prophet, I have carried into effect to laugh at the people of Tionesta for building largely upon the renewal of operations, not only in this immediate vicinity, but also in the places I last alluded to. As for Tionesta itself, it is a growing town, located upon a beautiful site. The town supports two newspapers, both prosperous concerns, has its churches and school, and is, in every respect, a thriving, lively, enterprising place.

RALPH.

The Crop Prospects.

A review of the crop prospects, made with a full knowledge of the effects of the late rains, is summed up with the opinion that there will be a large yield of wheat and oats, and an average crop of corn. The Chicago *Tribune*, our authority, says: "The greatest deficiency will be in corn. The growth is somewhat less than that of last year in the Southern States, and in that of the West the growth has been seriously interfered with by the rain, which has rendered replanting necessary over large areas of the country. But it is not too late yet for a fair crop, unless the weather continues bad. The deficiency can scarcely exceed one-eighth on the entire crop, and that will be largely compensated by the increased yield in wheat, and to some extent by the fine crops of rye and barley, both of which grains promise really well. The crops of 1869 are more abundant than those of any year during the past decade, unless the present condition of things is spoiled by continued rain, which is scarcely possible. Most people expect a dry time during the latter part of the present summer and the coming autumn, and the expectation is fully justified by the law of sequences.

PHILADELPHIA AND OMAHA.—The Keokuk (Iowa) papers announce the result of a conference of railroad men, held in that city, in order to effect a direct communication between Philadelphia and Omaha, that route to be the Mississippi will be by way of the Pennsylvania Central, the Pan Handle, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central, and the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw roads. The route then runs from Warsaw, Hancock county, Illinois, north, crosses the Mississippi at the Keokuk bridge, and the Des Moines river, four miles from its mouth, near Sugar Creek; it then unites with the Keokuk and Des Moines line, at the State line between Iowa and Missouri at Upton, Van Buren county, and then runs westward along the line of Drake's Southern Iowa Railroad survey. The road to the Missouri river is to be constructed immediately, as definite arrangements, it is reported, were entered into.

THE following table shows the receipts of the Government in each of the following fiscal years, ending the 30th of June:

	Internal Revenue.	Customs.	Total.
1868	$240,226,813	$179,046,651	$488,273,464
1867	266,027,787	176,417,810	442,445,817
1866	191,087,289	161,461,909	355,592,198
1859	158,287,179	142,000,000	300,287,179

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

About Gowns—Should They Be Worn?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The late commencement seems to have attracted more of the public attention than any previous one. In the *Presbyterian Banner* of this week two criticisms are made which are worthy of notice. The first finds fault with the gowns worn by the graduating class; the second with the military character given to the exercises. Was the writer aware that the usual custom in our first class New England colleges is for the graduates to wear the gown? Where is the harm? Suppose it be a mere ornament put on to make the ceremonies more imposing! If that did add to the inducements in a money worshipping community like this to parents or students to go through the long, tedious, wearisome collegiate course, the President, or Faculty or Trustees that introduced this observance deserve thanks and sympathy rather than censure. Why do we adorn our churches? Why pile up such a magnificent structure as the beautiful building in which the exercises were held? Why in so many of our churches is this modest, beautiful, appropriate garment introduced in religious services, but to make them more imposing, and for this very reason more impressive and valuable?

The use of the gown is not obligatory on the whole of the members of the class. It should be borne in mind, too, that this graceful flowing robe is a positive relief, the young ones in the conscientiousness that his awkward position or movements are less noticeable, and the subject matter of the bill; third, that the act of Assembly is a constitutional law. If either one of these things be established, the bill must necessarily be dismissed.

Relative to the first he maintained that this was a public bill operating all over the State, and that the plaintiffs in the case had not been appointed agents for the people of the State.

With reference to the second point, he held that in the charter of 1683 the representatives of the people were entrusted with "the appointment and proportion of which number, as also the *laying and methodizing* the choice of such representatives in future time." This has been carried into all the subsequent legislation and charters and constitutions. While this power of regulating elections is vested in the Legislature, the same constitution limits the power of this Court, and denies to this Court the right to interfere with any election law. There might have been some reason for this. The people of that day, in the midst of a revolution, did not reckon in the distribution of their sovereignty to place in one tribunal the power to destroy their liberties. They guar

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN NEW YORK.

CURIOUS FACTS.

What They Get in That City.

Putnam's Magazine for July contains an article entitled "Our Established Church," which will be, we suspect, very much read. Its aim is to show that the Roman Catholics have to a considerable extent succeeded in making theirs the established church of New York city and State.

The writer estimates that the real estate owned in fee by "one or other of five ecclesiastics in this State," Roman Catholic bishops, is worth nearly fifty millions of dollars. He remarks that the Irish (Protestant) Church now to be disestablished owns but eighty-five millions of property; and he proceeds to give some examples of the grants and gifts of public money and real estate made to the Roman Catholics in that State.

STATE MONEY TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

Not far from the year 1867 the diligent explorer of our annual statutes will find, almost for the first time, a few donations for charitable purposes quietly stowed away in the depths of the "Act making appropriations for the support of the government" for the current year. Here and there also begin to appear special statutes for like purposes—as, for example, the act of 16th chapter 275, appropriating that "the money raised by general tax to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Buffalo. From this point, however, the honorable rivalry of parties was producing a like result, so that which attends the not dissimilar emulation of a public auction. The bids rose one above another with a boldness which possibly would not be published by the fact that the bidders were offering what did not belong to them. From year to year, more and larger benefactions of this class were found necessary to "the support of the government," until in 1826 they had multiplied sufficiently to be collected into a distinct "Charity Bill," which has been annually enacted ever since, as solicitiously as if, like the English Mutiny act, all our liberties depended upon it.

At the same time, and by a movement almost precisely parallel, the yearly statute-book has been encumbered annually to a greater degree with the enactments which authorize the one for the city of New York, the other for the precisely conterminous county, the levy of such sums as the State deems adequate for municipal government, and which prescribe the general objects for which they may be expended. Exactly in like manner, there began to be discovered in these "Tax Levy" bills considerably less than twenty years ago, the same germs which have fructified so bountifully in the general "Charity Bill" for the State at large. By the side of the enactment that mentioned the State paid out during the year 1868, for benefactions under religious control, $120,625 49. Of this a Jewish society received $2,481 82; four organizations of the Protestant sects had $2,500 each, while the trifling balance of $124,174 14 went to the religious purposes of the Roman Catholics.

Looking, by way of variety, at the following year for data regarding the strictly municipal gifts for like purposes, we find inscribed in support of the comptroller of the city that during her three years' said to [illegible] ecclesiastical institutions the sum of near $200,000, aside from what may lie hidden in a vast total of more than a million, of which the details can be found only in the report of the Department of Public Charities and Correction. While there are other benefactions in the list, hardly any are for purposes having even the trifling local character, and not one for a sectarian object. And if the proportion thus indicated holds good in the State and city at large, it will not be exceed, we can hardly say by how much, the primary sum of half a million. It must be conceded that the Church is a fair way of obtaining its own, with perhaps, a trifle of what others might lay some claim to.

But these figures do not fully indicate the favor in which the Catholic Church has been treated by her children in the official station, co-operating with as they have been by the well-disposed outside the fold.

The last Comptroller's report contains, with regard to certain of the real estate which yet remains on the island of Manhattan, some interesting and from some peculiarity of constitution, by a handful of farmers, who have a large tract of land in the county of Orange, and who have been for years engaged in raising hay for the New York market. Their land is of a peculiarly spongy character, and they have found that the only way to get a crop of hay from it is to keep it constantly flooded with water. This they do by means of a system of ditches, which they have dug all over the land, and which they keep filled with water by means of a dam across the outlet of the lake, all of which are inhabited by persons of color. These houses and lots he had sold on the same principle, and to the people who have thus become freeholders have for the most part been paying a small ground rent, but their political allegiance they still retain, for they have been known to invariably vote with him or for him whenever the occasion arises.

These interesting facts elicited the suggestive remark that the Governor had evidently gone into "the business of manufacturing voters" quite as extensively, if not so profitably, as some other people, whereat he laughed quietly, but said nothing.

Returning to the house, dinner was served, and again I found myself sitting next to the wife of the Governor drove with an intimate friend of two to the cemetery, where repose the remains of his devoted wife, and delighting as only death was undoubtedly hastened. If not actually occasioned by the life she had brought to him. Mr. Seward passed subsequent to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the murderous attack on Paine upon himself and family.

Pulling up at two beautiful tombs of pure white Italian marble, which is inhabited. At the head of Mrs. Seward's grave was a massive urn, at that of their daughter a cross wreathed with carvings of flowers. Taking out his pocket-handkerchief, the old statesman reverently removed the faded flowers with which the tombs were yet strewn, and wiped off the dust and stains of the weather, then from a basket of choice flowers which he had brought in his carriage, he scattered fond tokens over the graves of the dead, while his friends stood around with heads uncovered, and hearts overflowing with sympathy.

Entering the house to pay our respects and take leave of the Governor before he set out on his travels, we found him in company with several of the clergymen of the town, and some others who had come for a similar purpose. He received us with his accustomed good humor, warmly, and made us welcome to his hospitable abode.

In answer to an inquiry as to the multitudes of birds and squirrels about his place, the Governor said his wife and daughter entertained this harmless company, and since their death his family had kept up the old custom of caring for their little pets.

Some one asked what became of the squirrels in the winter; if they went away with the birds?

"Oh no!" said he; my wife planted nut trees for their sustenance, and the attic of the house is set apart for their winter lodging. There they store their supplies of food, and with an occasional basket of nuts they manage to keep along with us very nicely all the year round."

Presently getting into his barouche, the Governor took several friends for a drive around the town, to show them the new houses he is building. Of these there are twenty now in progress. These neat cottages are designed to be let for the accommodation of small means. Each dwelling is set in a quarter acre plot and surrounded with appropriate shrubbery.

"Why, Governor," said one of the party, "you are quite an extensive builder."

"Well," he gaily replied, "how many houses do you suppose I have built in Auburn?"

Nobody would guess, so he told them he had erected no less than 160. He began about twenty-five years ago. He had a good deal of land, some of it acquired from his wife, but most of it by purchase. He had two Irishmen in his employ, Patrick Quinn and Michael Dwyer, to whom he gave work by the year. One day he drew a plan for a cottage, and told them to build it, keeping accurate account of the cost of labor and materials. When it was done, he was pleased with the job, paid the bills, with a fair profit added, and then proposed to them, and Dwyer to build ten more cottages just like it. In this way he became a builder.

He had three motives in so doing: He wanted to sell his land, to give these honest fellows profitable employment, and to make freeholders of his humbler neighbors. His lots he valued at $1000 each, and every man who came along with $50 or $100, and wanted to buy, was installed as owner in the home of his selection at that price. The first family was one of seven children, all under twelve years of age. The father was a mason by trade, and had been out of work for months. He could pay only $50 down, but the Governor trusted him for the balance. He has never distressed a man, or a family, and has always got his interest, and in time, from most of them, his principal, for he gave the purchaser his own time to pay it in.

Mr. Seward pointed with pardonable pride to several neighborhoods which had grown up in

COLLEGE ANNIVERSARIES.

Commencement Week at Westminster College—Mountain Seminary, Huntingdon, Pa.—Commencement at Allegheny College.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW WILMINGTON, Pa., June 24, 1869.

The commencement exercises are now over, and I will resume my brief report of them where I left off yesterday.

On Wednesday afternoon, June 23, at two o'clock, the prize contest between the members of the junior class, in the department of original orations, for a medal, (or its equivalent—twenty-eight dollars worth of books), offered by Rev. J. R. Miller, pastor of the First U. P. Church, New Wilmington, took place in the chapel. The judges were: Rev. Wm. T. McAdam, of Mercer, Pa.; Judge Trunkey, of Mercer, Pa., and Major Wm. Frew, of Pittsburgh. There were four aspirants for the prize. The following is the programme of the performances:

"Truth and its Triumphs," Mr. F. E. Thompson, New Wilmington, Pa.

"The Bulwarks of our Republic," Mr. J. F. Quarls, Atlanta, Ga.

"Earth's Soliloquy," Mr. John Morrow, Allegheny, Pa.

"A Picture by a Divine Artist," W. H. McCreary, Brady, Pa.

The judges awarded the prize to Mr. J. F. Quarls. It consisted of a choice selection of fine works, including the "globe edition" of the poets.

On Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, the anniversary address and essay of the Alumni Association were delivered in the College Chapel. The audience was very large—larger than the capacity of the hall, and the order perfect. The address was delivered by Rev. John M. Donaldson, of Portersville, Pa. Subject: "Expediency." The speaker was listened to with great attention, as bespoke against the too common practice in everything, of sacrificing *principle to expediency*. He was followed by the essayist, Miss Mary E. Francis, of New Wilmington, Pa., who took for her subject, "Anvils and Hammers." She spoke of the various *professions* and *occupations* which men are led to pursue, as the *anvils* on which *theirs* are laid, and the *exertions* of men in their pursuits, the *hammers* which mould the results. Vocal music was interspersed among the performances, and everything passed off in a manner highly satisfactory.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the examinations for the prize of the "Finlay Gold Medal" was conducted before a large and competent board of examiners and judges, and the medal was awarded to Mr. Jas. W. Stowell, of Greenville, Pa. I have been informed by the judges that the examination was an exceedingly fine one, and that Mr. Stowell acquitted himself in the direction with honor, by the excellence of his examination, the other competitors deserve great praise and credit. This prize is a large gold medal, of very handsome proportions. There were four prizes offered for the successful competitors, as follows:

1st. The Finlay Gold Medal in the Senior Class, for proficiency in English History, Literature, and Philosophy.

2d. A Medal in the Junior Class, (or its equivalent in books), for the best oration, the award to be made with reference to subject, style and elocution, as the correctness of the judges.

Mss. which is to be submitted to the judges. The prize offered by Rev. J. R. Miller of the class of 1865, Pastor of the First U. P. Church, New Wilmington.

3d. A similar prize in the Sophomore Class for the best essay, the award to be made with reference to the same points, and in the same manner.

4th. Similar to the third, to be awarded in the Ladies' Department. This prize is offered by J. McCandless, Esq., a member of the Board.

These are the prizes offered by the friends of the institution. The first was successful competitor was Mr. Wm. F. Waugh, of Greenville. The latter three are now first offered. The value of each of the medal is from twenty-five to fifty dollars.

The first prize, we are awarded this year to-day. Thursday, June 24. The commencement exercises were held in the beautiful grove next to the church, and never in the history of the college was there so many present. The weather was very fine, and the ingenuse audience seemed to enjoy the performances. We have not seen for years a more intelligent, or more orderly crowd of people collected on any occasion of the kind. The Pulaski Brass Band added to the festivities by their fine music.

The following is the programme of exercises: Rev. R. Audley Browne, D. D., President of the College, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, of Allegheny City. During the day the presentation of the Finlay gold medal to Mr. Stowell, of Greenville, and of the prize of books to Mr. J. F. Quarls, were made.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Hebrew Salutatory—*Jas. W. Stewart, Greenville, Transylvania.

Greek Salutatory—Joseph Calhoun, Hookstown, Pennsylvania.

English Salutatory—Lyde Calhoun, Hookstown, Pennsylvania.

March of Intellect—*J. Stewart Brandon, Mercer, Pennsylvania.

Lights on the Shore—Mary Calhoun, Hookstown, Pennsylvania.

Logic of History—R. J. Creswell, Wellsville, Ohio.

Wayside Gleanings—Miss Emma Noble, Beaver, Pa.

Effects of Mind—*Wm. Douglass, Chanceford, Pa. Not Recorded—*J. S. Dice, New Wilmington, Pa.

What is Writing—Miss Lizzie M. Hunter, McAlavey's Fort, Pa.

Constant Independence—*D. Dodds, Butler, Pa.

Beyond the Breakers—Helen M. Moon, Hookstown, Pennsylvania.

The Prison Cell—Aggie M. Pollock, Ligonier Valley, Pa.

Justice—*D. R. Graham, West Fairfield, Pa.

Waiting for the Clock to Strike—J. Sterling Hookstown, Pa.

Good Nature and Good Sense—Lizzie J. Stewart, New Wilmington, Pa.

Indifference of Success—*J. L. Grove, Chanceford, Pa.

Our Chief Executive—*J. C. Hammond, Biggsville, Illinois.

Music—Maggie Welsh, Martinsburg, Ohio.

Adversity, the Test of Genius—J. W. Mehard, Mercer, Pa.

Gems of the Ocean—Flora B. Thompson, New Wilmington, Pa.

Valedictory to Scientific Class—H. J. Waid, Kinsman, Ohio.

Conferring degrees.

AFTERNOON.

Truth—J. R. Hill, Venango City, Pa.

Man's Progress Unlimited—J. Q. Hawk, Shearesburg, Pa.

Our Responsibilities—*R. J. Jones, Albany, N. Y.

Decision—*S. S. Mehard, Mercer, Pa.

A Vicious Literature—*T. McFall, Allegheny City, Pa.

The Harp of Memory—Tillie J. Dickey, New Wilmington, Pa.

Voice of Matter—*E. S. McMichael, Coultersville, Pa.

The Courteous—*D. F. Mustard, Van Buren, Pa.*

Forgiveness—W. R. Moore, New Wilmington, Pa.

Where—Lizzie M. Welsh, Martinsburg, O.

Inconsistency—E. Thomas, Portersville, Pa.

The Pacific Railroad—*W. Douglass, New Wilmington, Pa.

A Light in the Distance—*I. T. Wright, Waltsville, Ohio.

English Valedictory—*J. D. Irons, New Sheffield, Pa.

Distributing Diplomas.

Benediction.

Music.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The others the degree of Bachelor of Sciences.

The following additional honorary degrees were conferred by the Board of Trustees: The degree of Doctor of Divinity (D. D.) upon Rev. John Hogg, of Egypt; Rev. J. M. Dick, Vice President of Columbia College, Kittanning, President of Columbia College, Kittanning, and Rev. J. W. Sloane, Professor in the R. P. Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa. The degree of Master of Arts upon Rev. J. R. Brittain, of Greenville, Pa., Rev. Joseph McNab, Oil City, Pa., and Rev. Jas. Wylie, missionary in Egypt, Rev. S. J. Crowe, Northwood, Ohio, Miss Aggie Strang, teacher in Monmouth College, Ill. The degree of Bachelor of Arts (A. B.) was conferred upon Homer E. Stewart, of Lowell, Ohio.

Thus closed the exercises, and the students and their friends dispersed to their homes, after having enjoyed not only a rich literary treat but a pleasant and happy reunion. But I must draw this lengthy article to a close, after adding but a word or two in reference to the institution on whose commencement performances I have had the pleasure of attending.

In point of numbers and efficiency the College stands among the foremost of the State. During the current 12 months 256 students have been registered, of whom 91 were in its collegiate classes, being the first years of its existence it has graduated 13 classes, numbering 200 students. Its present senior class numbers 38 students. Its graduates are scattered, and are extensively employed in distinguished positions of usefulness in our own and foreign lands.

The College is incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania with University powers. It is under the care of a Board of Trustees, twenty-four in number, one-fourth of whom go out annually.

Students of all denominations are admitted to the privileges of its classes, and their religious convictions treated with respect. All charitable safeguards for the morality and good morals are maintained in the instructors and government of the College. In the village and its immediate vicinity are one Presbyterian church (U. P.), a Methodist Episcopal and two United Presbyterian.

Never was Westminster College more prosperous than at present. She has a bright future in power and influence, and our worst wish for her is that she way ever continue so to do.

J. J. F.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

The COMMERCIAL has ving shown its interest in the cause of education by noticing heretofore a number of literary institutions in this and adjoining States, I am encouraged to ask the use of its columns in briefly calling attention to the Mountain Seminary, at Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pa. It believes that a few words in regard to this excellent school should be considered worthy of publication and at the same time useful to some of our citizens, who desire for their daughters such an institution in some healthy, retired and yet accessible location. Having visited this place and attended the closing exercises of the session ending this week, I was most favorably impressed by the evidence observed of thorough training of the pupils in all—almost every study.

The examinations of the classes in Latin, Botany and Literature, in charge of Miss Davis, and of those in Mathematics, Moral Science and Mental Philosophy, in charge of the principal, were especially satisfactory. The subject in almost every instance seemed to have been thoroughly mastered, and it appeared to make no difference whether the matter examined were selected by the teacher or some stranger in the audience. There was scarcely a failure on the part of any pupil.

The commencement exercises did not, perhaps, afford so good a criterion by which to judge of the merits of the school, as special preparation was made for them. Nevertheless they were very interesting and would compare most favorably with similar performances in any of our colleges or theological seminaries. The essays were well written and without exception, considering the embarrassment a young lady suffers in appearing and reading before a public audience, were quite well read. An essay was read by each member of the graduating class, as follows: By Misses Annie L. King and Maggie J. McKeiry, of Pittsburgh; Miss Lizzie Harper, of Birmingham; Miss Anna M. Blakeley, of Chester; Miss Mollie E. Oriady, of Petersburg, and Miss E. Isaacson, of the town. The music with which these exercises were interspersed, the performances of the direction of Miss Page, and the instrumental under that of Miss S. King, was well selected, and many of the pieces were finely rendered. Those of the performers did so well it may not be in place to particularize, however, I cannot forbear mentioning some of the pieces particularly praised, as for example, "Ah, pure lily," sung by Miss Wood; "The Guard's Waltz" and "Andante Rondo Cenerentola," quartette pieces, sung by the following pupils, and Kathleen Mavourneen, sung by Miss Scott, daughter of Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania.

The commencement was held in the church recently erected on th Seminary grounds by the Presbyterian congregation of Wilmington. L. G. Grier, the Principal of the Seminary, is an Elder. This is a beautiful little building, which reflects much credit on the taste of the good people who worship there, whilst it adds much to the beauty of the surroundings of the Seminary. A. VISITOR.

June 24, 1869.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, Pa., June 25, 1869.

The friends of this old and well established institution were delighted with the rich intellectual feast provided for them by the press and gentlemen who graduated to-day. But as all the exercises of the week were of an interesting character, I send you a summary of them. The weather was very pleasant, and the citizens of Meadville and vicinity, who can appreciate literary excellence, indicated by their presence, that their interest in the college increases with the return of each commencement day. The exercises were held in the new Methodist Episcopal Church—the largest audience room in the city. The music was furnished by Prof. Henry Eyre Browne, of New York, whose power over the large and costly organ of the church was the wonder of everyone.

Rev. Wm. Day, D.D., of Akron, Ohio, delivered the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class on Sabbath morning. The anniversary exercises of Allegheny Literary Society took place on Monday evening. The following was the programme: Reading of Hazeltine prize essay by F. E. Stephenson, of Mercer, Pa.; subject, "Woman Suffrage;" Valedictory, James H. Parmlee, Warren, Pa.; reply, Charles L. Powers, Pittsburgh. The exercises of this Society were conceded to have been the best of the week. Tuesday afternoon twelve young gentlemen spoke for the Presidents prize declamation. The award of the committee was: First Honor, R. B. Mansell; Second, E. R. Jones. Tuesday evening the Philo Franklin Literary Society had their anniversary: Valedictory by W. Martin, of Hartstown, Pa.; reply by A. Haight, of Mercer, Pa. The same evening the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity held their symposium at the Court House. G. S. Weaver, Pa., delivering the valedictory and J. C. Speaker the reply. On Wednesday the Hazeltine Prize Declamation was competed for by a number of the students. J. F. Wilson was the successful declaimer. In the evening the Biblical Society held their anniversary exercises. E. R. Jones, of Ebensburg, Pa., read the Hunter Prize Essay. Subject—Posthumous Influence. Valedictory, W. W. Darrow, of Painsville, Ohio, delivered the valedictory, and Irg. D. Hufford, of Somerset, Pa., the reply. The members of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity had their exercises at Herbert & Dewes's. Valedictory W. W. Brown. Reply by H. H. Geissinger. The members of Psi Kappa Fraternity held their ball in the early part of the evening, when the valedictory was delivered by Stephen Quinon. Belamater, the reply by Stephen Quinon, after which they partook of a most sumptuous banquet at the McHenry House.

During the previous exercises of the church all the week, the early morning Sunday morning every foot of standing room was occupied by an eager multitude waiting for the exercises of the commencement to begin. When all the speeches had been delivered, the degrees conferred, the honors duly pronounced, the people were loath to leave, so well had they enjoyed the performances. Fearing I am becoming a bore in my reports, I will not say more, but the speech awakened much interest. But seven and a half o'clock Thursday evening arrived, and the M. E. church was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear the performances of the graduating class. On the platform sat the faculty, graduates, ministers and friends of the institution. And while most excellent vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of Prof. Beuter, enlivened the occasion, the members of the class of 1869, one after another, appeared. The first essay was by Miss Irene Barr, of Brownsville, subject, "Genius." Genius was defined by her as clearly showing that the world owes a greater debt to the inventive genius than to those celebrated for their genius. Miss Clara Dodson, of Academia, Pa., read the second essay, which was a clear and concise discourse setting forth in a lucid manner, a true idea in relations and aims. Next appeared Miss Emma Noble, of Beaver Falls, Pa., her theme "Behind the Cloud the Sun is Shining." She drew from the beautiful fact in the natural world to represent a spiritual truth, that the gloomiest of life there is yet encouragement for the soul. Following this performance was one by Miss Adele Bravo, of Beaver, on "Little Things." These were eloquent words on the power to great things in the natural, mental and moral world. The law of growth was to be ever kept in mind, and every small thing be given its place to the "little things" of life. The subject was well chosen, and the treatment by the graduate, by next essay was by Miss Ada Critchlow, of New Brighton. Her theme, "He builds too low who builds beneath the skies." This performance was written in a dignified style, evincing more than ordinary maturity of mind, and indicating the high standing which this young lady occupies in her class. Miss Ella M. Reed, of New Castle, Pa., then read an essay on "The earth is beautiful." In the evening, the valedictory was brought before us visions of clear, cool water and pleasant groves. This essay bespoke for its author a fine imagination and a true love of nature. After which came the valedictory by Miss Mira Reed, of New Brighton, subject, "More Beyond," who proved herself worthy of the honors bestowed upon her. Of these essays much more might be said. They were all well written and reflected much credit upon the institution. Dr. Holmes's address to the graduating class was in his usual happy style, after which the diplomas were conferred, a very pleasant episode in connection with the exercises was the presentation to President Taylor of a silver service of plate, presented by the class as a testimonial of their affection for him. Thus, with the reception at the President's house, closed one of the most pleasant and prosperous years in the history of Beaver Female Seminary. If this institution shall enjoy a fourth of what it has had, we can only wish for it a long life. We are glad to learn that it is making progress in so flourishing a condition as now, and that arrangements are being made for improving and beautify the Seminary buildings during the present year, placing them among the first in the country. Parents seeking a thorough education for their children, cannot do better than to send them to Beaver. We speak for the institution, under the efficient management of the Principal and accomplished preceptress and while corps of instructors. WM. P. TURNER.

future career.

SHALL WE TAKE AWAY CHRIST?

Time, indeed, makes havoc of great names and of idols of the imagination, but it is not an answer for the conservers of these to invoke them with a zeal too petulant, and insistence too absolute. The every-day world no doubt founds its literature, but it remembers the labors of men whose names have lost all familiar connection with their works. In the world of thought most of us know not our fathers. We do not for this pretend to have superseded them. We only regret that the lapse of time makes the figures of our benefactors so dim to us. Shall we count such forgetfulness of the one among them all best known and loved of Christ? Shall we be of the number of him "Let us forget these, oh Christ! Thou wert but a stepping-stone, and not the summit. Take away thy whole gallery of pictures. Thou art born in the manger, the gracious child in the temple, the minister of joy at the feast and comfort, at the bed of sickness—the master with twenty centuries of glory budding in his bosom the leader at the head of the race, the slave of the stateliest symposium of the church, and the disciplined and humble follower. Thou art the symbolical conqueror of death and the kingdom without end. Take them all away—thou hast thy glory on record and there." The proverbial ingratitude of republics might go as far as this. But if Christ could take us at our word, and taking away himself remove his name from us, how not long rapidly our institutions would shrink and darken. To take Christianity out of New England would be even more fatal than it would have been to leave New England out of the Union.—*Julia Ward Howe.*

A Cheap Hen House.

I made my hen house eight by ten feet, seven feet high in front, and five feet high at the back running up and down, and laid a light floor of inch flooring. The first roost is three feet from the floor; the second is fourteen inches in, and fourteen inches higher than the first, and so on up the peak, so that the droppings of the fowls above will not fall on those on the lower roost.

On the south end I have a window with a twenty-eight inch sash; the glass is eight by ten; this is to let them have sunshine. I cut nine holes in the south side, at the bottom, and a second line of holes one inch over the top of the lay in. I raise the lid and gather the eggs outside without having to go in among the hens after them.

I have a small door at the southeast corner, for the floor, for them to run out in the yard; and a door in the middle of the north side to go in to clean it out; also three holes by the side of the door on the north side, and a box outside with a lid for them to lay in. These holes have a partition between, so that the hens, so that they can lay and sit without being disturbed by each other. I have about a quart below on the floor on the east side—one for gravel, one for lime, and one for ashes. The ridges and the rafters are two-inch plank; the weather boarding is spiked to them; there is no bevel timber in sanding to it.

My hens are pure, full-blooded Gray and Black Dorkings.

I see in the *Rural* of March 20th an advertisement of a gentleman who warrants fifteen different kinds of eggs for each of pure blood. I should beg leave to differ in opinion. If he keeps them in boxes by themselves, they will be of little use: if they are let out so as to associate with the cocks he cannot get pure-blooded eggs. —*Rural New Yorker.*

The old Protestant cemetery of Florence, which contains the remains of Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Trollope, Sir George Hamilton, and other celebrities, has been closed in compliance with the military regulations of the Italian capital. The new cemetery will be at a short distance from the city, outside the Roman gate.

KANSAS AND COLORADO.

Letter II.

PHIL SHERIDAN, KANSAS, Western Terminus of Kansas Pacific R. R., June 19, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A few days' stay in Eastern Kansas somewhat familiarized me with that part of the country, but I will not attempt to give an exhaustive description of it. Both there and on the road to this place my observations were for the most part confined to the Kansas river valley, only at intervals extending to the higher grounds beyond the bluffs. Below Lawrence, the valley, like that of the Missouri, is heavily wooded, wild and difficult to clear; above it is mostly very rich prairie, selling while unimproved at from thirty to fifty dollars per acre. The width from bluff to bluff varies from five to ten miles. The bluffs are of moderate height and great variety of feature. Nearly horizontal strata of limestone crop out frequently, sometimes forming the crown of the bluff giving them a castellated appearance, at other times skirting their sides in long, continuous lines of grey rock, forming regular terraces, the debris from which speckles the green slope below. About Fort Riley and Junction City the limestone is of a beautiful cream color, and so soft and free from grit as to be worked almost like pine. Fortunately it is also very excellent and cheap building material, which is largely used in the cities below, and which will eventually be of immense importance. Similar stone of even finer quality is found at Fort. Hays, 150 miles farther west. At both places it can be loaded on the cars of the Kansas Pacific Railway for not hauling. This is but a single example of the great fields for enterprise opened up by that road.

The country around Salina, which is nearly the center of Kansas, is undulated by a salt bearing stratum which is reached by boring. The brine is so rich as to be readily obtained by evaporation in wooden vats. The dryness of the air greatly expedites the operation. After the first outlay the business is conducted with very little expenditure. The land in this vicinity is excellent, but timber is only found skirting the streams, and dwelling is as yet westward, until before reaching this place not a tree is to be seen. Cottonwood and willow are mere rivulets. Saline river for example, two hundred miles long, is but two rods in width, near its mouth. Creeks are on the map are found to be only dry channels, occasionally flooded by rains. Brought, however, to become serious west of Ellsworth, where a rough broken ridge marks the change from the prairies to the plains, from prarie grass to buffalo grass, and from farm lands to lands only for pasture, unless irrigated. To the west and south, hundreds of miles extends the great pastoral region, from which hundreds of herds are annually driven to Abilene and Ellsworth, to be sent East by the Kansas Pacific Railway. Worth is only entering upon this trade, but will probably soon surpass Abilene, owing to it being in a part of the State which is removed from the operation of an act regulating this trade. Abilene is now in quarantine, and that cattle need little or no feeding. I noticed last year that cattle on the road to Abilene were than at Lawrence, and wheat was generally ready to harvest while two hundred miles south it was scarcely in head. This is more remarkable since the latitude of the country is but little farther south than to the West. Here the level plains are more than fifteen hundred feet above the sea, the rise from Kansas City to this place being nearly twenty-five hundred feet. The whole plain is rolling, and the undulations are like mighty billows.

As we rode over this vast, uninhabited, treeless, waterless region, a feeling of out-of-the-world loneliness crept over me. The ocean in a calm, if covered with a yellowing grass or sand would be as much like some of the views from the plains as anything I can think of. Sometimes the dead level is interrupted by slight rocky ridges, or mounds of sand, but rarely.

My whole trip through Kansas was by daylight, the Indians being too dangerous to allow trains to run at night. They usually attack or rode on top of the cars to obtain a better view of surrounding country. Occasionally at night, some so near the track that two were shot from the windows. A few antelopes and many thousands of prairie dogs were seen, the only other wild animals to be seen. All except the last are rapidly disappearing since the railroad has been opened.

We were awaiting the arrival at Sheridan by one of the peculiar features of the plain—a "dirt storm," the precursor of a regular thunder storm. The approaching cloud was the longest, crookedest and most complicated I ever saw. Like the ocean, it was impossible for the west to tell in a flood of the most gorgeous golden light, and the whole sky was a picture in pride of the village singing school. In those days how everyone enjoyed singing. Paul, Minnesota, old in the choir of a Sunday, with a dolefulness that was performing the horrors of the day, and the choir edifying,—though he was equally ready at a week-evening in scraping on a brisk little fiddle. Sam Lawson filled this post with ample honor in Oldtown. He was a fellow dear to the souls of all "us boys" in the village, because from the special nature of his position, he never had anything more pressing to do than croon and gossip with us. He was ready to spend hours in tinkering a boy's jack-knife, or mending his skate, or start at the smallest notice to repeat a woodchuck's hole, or give incessant service in tending a dog's sprained paw. He was always on hand to go fishing with us on Saturday afternoons; and I have known Sabbath to sit hour after hour in church surrounded by a troop of boys, baiting our hooks and taking off our fish. He was a softened old boy, and this was the reason why portions of our prey used to disturb his repose so much. He always kept a few fish to eat for not hauling. This is but a single example of the great fields for enterprise opened up by that road.

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TANGLED THREADS.

And How They Were Unraveled.

There are not many sadder eyes this present year than those which looked out from under the white forehead of young Sylvia Farnham. And yet the wave of trouble and death and anguish which has flown with such heavy surge and coldness through so many hearts of the land has passed her by, to all outward seeming, quite untouched.

Sylvia Farnham's mental ailment was of that kind, talking over which the best of us are apt to shrug a little, and say "Nonsense!" So reluctant we are to admit our belief of things we do believe. We *know* how Sylvia Farnham might sit bereaved, though death had neither touched nor threatened the least of her beloved. Think of the capacity for human tenderness and devotion in her own nature and our literature in the years which pass between sixteen and twenty-three. And if—the time seeming full come—it seeks lavish outlet, and is driven back ashamed, will not the heart sink and quiver under the sickening weight?

Sylvia had never been specially in love, though she knew very well that, as American girls do, her wedding bells must ring before many years, if at all—and she thought marriage the true state, as we all think, whether we say it or not. Not long ago she had observed among the officers of the town a Mr. Akerly, or "Philly Elcaren," and by and by she began to "include" its owner—a man firm of hand and step, with eyes and voice passing those of most men in clear kindly breadth and fullness.

Will you tell me the common result of a girl of Sylvia Farnham's stamp seeing much of such a man? The demand of a right soul for virtues like its own being apparently not met, how about the human instincts of the nobles truly feel? What need to go over the old theme wherewith the sweet singers and ready writers have found their best occasion for all times?

Sylvia and Elcaren had not very long met at social gatherings, and talked and played chess, before, scarcely with her cognizance, hardly and, as it were, in the night—the flood-gates felt the opening pressure, and the tide of her whole life's love set forth in steady flow toward this one man.

And so, reader, if you have been in love, as you very probably have, you will see how a girl who had been cool and stately as Diana for twenty-three years, would come to thrill and glow by virtue of a single step, and voice, and touch. She was afraid of herself, she was coming to love him so! How could she, who had "defeated" such things, let her hand be retained so long in his this last time they parted? More easily, clearly, than to have drawn it "properly" away. I tell you there is a painfulness almost counterpoising the bliss in that sort of incident. The high reserve of a whole, pure maidenhood cannot be thrown off, though but partially, with ease, even under rising love's quickening light.

You having been in the state presupposed, will know how it was with Sylvia after an event like the following. She was sitting in a remember, in the mood we have just discussed entering on a passion which at its full would have thrown herself and the whole world to her sides at the feet of this beloved. And yet, back of it all, was the maiden delicacy, doubly doubly sensitive and ready to take keen alarm at a word.

It was a social evening at Mr. Mayhew's. The parlors were full—the talk and passing to and fro very brisk. Mr. Akerly entered, and Sylvia thought. Elcaren was soon at her side; but before long a gay little piece of the world, in person of Miss Euphrasia Lance, whom believe them in a little breeze of airy, vexatious, yet insinuating de trop-ness, and the result was that Sylvia found herself, after a brief eyeparley with her companion, separated from him, and seated at a table, the encouraging golden rule principle, with pool and Sylvia and turbilind Dr. Akerly, checkered field before him his world fo, the time being.

For nearly an hour she saw nothing of Elcaren. She was beginning to really chafe at this quiet puppet-handling which the doctor enjoyed so much, when the sweetest sound reached her ear. Any one other at the same pitch she would simply have heard and not understood, but you know there will be voices for us alone whose most careless cadence rings clear as silver bells.

She could just distinguish Alfred Mayhew's words though he spoke in a low key. The first were:

"Now, Phil, you may as well be honest, and own you're trapped at last. No girl in her senses could ever have looked and acted that way to a fellow who hadn't made himself pretty definite."

It seemed to Sylvia as though the blood had all gone out of her heart, for it hardly seemed to quiver in its stillness, while its ear whole face glowed furiously. So her burning ears took in the second speaker's words:

"How little you know me, Alf, to jump at that style of conclusion! I assure you that no word of this kind has ever passed my lips. (But what had he not looked!) 'If you know her as well as I do, you would never have fallen into this mistake.' She either means to be married or wants to flirt, and what they vulgarly call the 'soft soap' is her plan of operation. I tell you, Alf, I would not marry Venus herself if that were her style of attack. My idea! of the sex can never stoop quite so brisky nor so low to conquer.

Then that was his estimate of her. Sylvia Farnham! How the tide rolled back upon her! suffocating heart! How she almost betrayed herself from Dr. Akerly she never knew; but what remained of that evening she spent in a shaded corner of the deserted dressing room—not crying, but knowing for the first time what real misery meant. Yet not even the dismantled hood with the rest you must have looked carefully at her, must have seen, for she was told that hers had not been a generous share of the enjoyment of the occasion.

At the ball-door she met a form she knew quite too well, waiting, before he went his own way, to bestow her into the carriage, which bore her home some distance out of town.

What matter if she could not help falling under the old look? The one she gave back was as full of gathered and haughty reproach as ever cut keen from eyes voicing an insulted heart. His own glance changed to one of surprised inquiry. But what of it? He knew his part well enough no doubt.

So you see it was quite over. The tide could not well be colder and colder which flowed between her and him. She did not meet him very often, but when she did that man must have been singularly obtuse who did not see that the *event* caused a change which announced on all mental intercourse of his as concerned herself.

Girls like Sylvia Farnham do not peak and pine over things of this sort. She went about her household tasks, as usual, with more than tidiness and efficiency than ever. The only change in outside semblance was an added tender and thoughtful of actual suffering, or possibility of it than before.

Her bubble neither collected and glittered among the very first which unsheathed themselves, for the comfortable reeds hated, for then brave but chilly fellows dwelling for the time being in martial but bare quarters. While, in the lines of thought, meshed in with every sock all these kind fair fingers are knitting, this winter, were in between the plain and palpable the homely fabric itself. In and out, and in and out, the housemaids never ceased spoken, thoughts busy and sad as death. Out and in, fancies warm and bright as a midsummer of parallel, tender glows from full-pulsed, healthful hearts. All these very possible in a single drawing!

The too quiet and almost long days came and went for Sylvia. "Winter's wild little night" was passed, and now the winter's life was full come in all its storm and cold. Sylvia received a note one morning from Miss Kinks Creevy, bustling manageress of half the benevolent societies in town, requesting her presence at the organization and initial meeting of the "Soldiers' Dorcas society."

On the evening named Sylvia set out, without companion except the boy who drove, on her lonely ride to the town. Had her heart been ever so light, the scene of the journey would have taken some portion of it away. The snow stretched out in long ghastly reaches under the dead gray, its whiteness only broken by distant lighting of forlorn lights along the land, as she thought, like dead giants, pronged and black-paled.

Reaching town finally, she found Miss Creevy's parlor full of a smiling, nimble-handed company, among which she took her place, planning for a moment at the gentlemen, various disposed, many of them holding skeins of yarn for ladies to wind, others, in lieu of that, keeping balls in diligent ward, while it was, while it was, while it was

The Daily Commercial.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Mr. Billingfelt's Amendment.

Interesting Debate in the State Senate.

When the 21st Section of the Appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Billingfelt moved to amend by adding to the end of the section the following:

"And that immediately after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and are hereby required to anticipate the payment of at least one-half of the five per centum loan, due on the first day of July, 1870, the amount total of which is one million six hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents, in accordance with the provisions of the 7th section of an act entitled, An act to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt."

Mr. Billings-it. Mr. Speaker, my amendment simply states the amount of State debt falling due on the first day of July, 1870, and requires the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to anticipate the payment of at least one-half of said five per centum loan before maturity, and thus save to the State the interest thereon for the next fifteen months, amounting to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, a sum worth saving, in my opinion. The only question that can arise is, whether the State treasury is in such a condition as to warrant the redemption of at least eight hundred thousand dollars of the State loan before its maturity.

I will endeavor to show it is, and that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have a sufficient balance in the treasury to anticipate payment thereof.

I find upon examining the act of Assembly creating the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that it provides for and gives them the power to anticipate the payment of these loans, and the interest accruing thereon, before the same falls due, whenever they have the funds to do so. My object, however, in offering this amendment is to require them to do so now, not waiting until the same falls due. And unless you require them, I am very much afraid it will not be done in time to save the interest as before stated, since we all know it would be very unpleasant to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to compel parties having the State funds in hands to pay over the same and pay it applied toward the payment of the public debt before the same falls due.

But, sir, acting as each Senator here would act in his own private and individual affairs, or assany prudent business man in the State would act, having a heavy load of debt to carry bearing interest, whilst at the same time having a sufficient sum of money lying idle bearing no interest, would it not at once be applied toward the payment of our indebtedness, and thus save the interest that will accrue thereon? Instead of loaning it out to other parties from whom we would derive no benefit whatever? It would be worse than folly—it would be considered mindless not to apply the same toward the payment of our debts. Should we do any less for our constituents and the State at large in our respective spheres? Why not so manage the affairs of this great household of the State as we would, or at least should, manage our own? But let us look at the facts and figures as they appear upon the books of the State Treasurer. I find that the balance in the State Treasury at present is $1,-250,000.

Now let us run on the account as far as the month of July next, and take the receipts and expenditures of the months of April, May and June of last year as a comparison. The receipts for those months amounted to four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars; for May, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars; for June, two hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars, making a total added to the balance in the treasury of two million one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. The expenses during the same months exclusive of loans redeemed, were in April, four hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars; in May, one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and in June two hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars, making a total of expenses of eight hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars, which would leave a total balance on the first day of July next of one million three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. There is good and sufficient reason to believe that the balance by that time will be considerably larger, since the excess of receipts over the State Treasury during the months of December, January, February and March, was one million two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars over those of the corresponding months of last year, and the expenses of the same period will be considerably less this year than what they were last year.

Now, sir, if the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund would set apart of this balance the payment of eight hundred thousand dollars of the State debt at the present time, it would still leave a net surplus of four hundred thousand dollars, wherever it may be deposited, of over five hundred thousand dollars. The simple question now is, whether the balance in the State Treasury should be more than half a million of dollars or not.

Mr. Errett. I would ask the Senator how the State Treasury can pay the semi-annual interest on the 1st of August, which is nine hundred thousand dollars, if there is only five hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury? I cannot figure it up.

Mr. Billingfelt. I thank the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. Errett) for asking me that question.

To meet that I would state partly what I have said before, that the excess of receipts into the State Treasury during the four corresponding months over the four corresponding months of last year exceeded two hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars, which, with a corresponding increase, for the next three months, with the same excess of receipts over expenditures during the month of July next, will be amply sufficient to meet the payment of the interest coming due on the first of August next.

Mr. Errett. I cannot see that. On the first of July there will be five hundred and thirty thousand dollars balance, and on the first of August there becomes due nine hundred thousand dollars interest, and we would still be short four hundred thousand dollars. It would drain the treasury of every cent in it. That would bring the State Treasury out of credit, and leave it without any working balance. There is half a million of overdue loans now, which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund can take up and cancel whenever payable on presentation, and drawing no interest.

It seems to me this matter is wisely left, by the law, with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. If they have more money than is wise to put on a face like brass, and harden our hearts like stone, to perform our duty, for fear there may be a friend in power somewhere whose feelings may be hurt thereby, we think it is our duty here to rise above all personal feelings, and perform our duty to the Commonwealth.

I stated before, that in making out my estimate, I took merely the estimate of the three months of last year—April, May and June. According to that estimate, it would leave a balance of five hundred thousand dollars in the State Treasury on the first day of July. There is another month intervening before the State Treasurer will be called upon to pay the semi-annual interest on the State debt—the month of July.

Mr. Errett. The receipts for the month of July last were one million fourteen thousand and twenty-two dollars, and the expenditures were one million seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars. The State Treasurer paid out seven hundred thousand dollars more last July than he received.

Mr. Billingfelt. That is all right. Taking that fact into consideration, and making an estimate and comparing it with last year, and taking the receipts that go into the Treasury, I claim that the excess of the receipts over expenditures in the month of July next will be sufficient to meet the payment of the semi-annual interest on the State debt, payable on the first day of August.

Mr. Fisher. I understand that the expenditures last July were over and above the receipts dollars more than the receipts.

Mr. Billingfelt. That is all true, if we may call the payments made toward the liquidation of the public debt expenditures. The account of the State Treasurer for the month of July last he paid the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund eight hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty cents, which amount was applied toward the payment of over a hundred thousand dollars more than the receipts.

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Mr. Wallace. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me, from a careful examination of the balances, that there can be no difficulty about the adoption of this amendment, and that we ought to accept it for the benefit of the Commonwealth. Whilst it is true that the Commissioners have the power to do this, it is very well understood that they do not wish to exercise that power unless they are required to do it by legislative action. When an actual balance is found in the treasury sufficient to meet the interest, I suppose then to apply the money thereto. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is a large amount of money in the hands of the State officers, and that there was in the treasury an actual average balance of over one million each month. That is shown by the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's reports. Why should that be paid out, when the interest is drawing no interest. It is to benefit somebody else? Is it kept there so that the State Treasurer can make money out of it? It seems to me that we had better have our debt paid, and not get rid of it fifteen months before it falls due, and the Commissioners are compelled to pay interest just as rapidly as they can. We are putting the people of the several counties to—[a big snort from the Senator from Lancaster]—paying off the debt as rapidly as possible. And it was my impression that the people of the State were willing with such formidable opposition, I am only glad that I am so well supported by such able and distinguished men as my Senator upon this floor to dispute them. I merely wish to say that I find on the books of the State Treasurer for depositing this surplus in the banks, I would do the same; I would rather have it in the hands of safe banking institutions than locked up in the safe, liable to be stolen at any moment. I call that a fair statement, and think it would be still wiser to follow the recommendations of our worthy Governor, as expressed in his last Annual Message, wherein he says, "Whenever there are more than necessary funds in the treasury, they can, with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity."

Mr. Errett. Did not the same Governor recommend us to invest the surplus in gas stocks, the cost of which would save the interest on it?

Mr. Billingfelt. Yes, sir, and I cannot, for the life that is in me, imagine more appropriate words than those contained in the last annual message of the Governor. We know this, that every officer in the Commonwealth has a certain duty to perform, and we know that even here, amongst ourselves, it is always necessary to put on a face like brass, and harden our hearts like stone, to perform our duty, for fear there may be a friend in power somewhere whose feelings may be hurt thereby. We think it is our duty here to rise above all personal feelings, and perform our duty to the Commonwealth.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING July 3, 1869.

—The New York money market Saturday showed a partial relief from the excessive pressure. The "bear" clique appear to be still holding a few millions of currency off the market. It is anticipated, however, that upon the Government supplying the market with $3,500,000 currency, in payment for Saturday's purchases of bonds, the scheme of the parties manipulating money will be abandoned, and that an easier condition of things will prevail this week.

Early in the morning, ½@⅝ per cent. was paid on collateral of stocks and gold for the use of money for the next three days; but at noon the rate declined to ½@¾ for three days.

In discounts there is no change, it being almost impossible to negotiate the best names at 10@12 ₱ cent.

Gold was heavy and weak, partly owing to the interruption of two days on which there will be no business, and partly from the continued high rates for carrying, the charge having been from 6-32ds to 9-16ths ₱ cent. for the three days (until Tuesday). The price has ranged at 136¾@137¼.

The Fourth of July being observed on Monday, the Stock Exchange was adjourned after the morning call to Tuesday, and the Long Room adjourned at two P. M.

—Stocks were generally firm, especially Pacific Mail and Pittsburgh.

—The 1870 banks of the United States represent a capital of a little less than five hundred million of dollars—$493,000,000; while the railroads in operation—43,000 miles—represent a capital of nearly two thousand million dollars —$1,880,000,000. The earnings of the banks may be estimated at from fifty to sixty million dollars annually; while the earnings of the railroads of New York alone, last year, were $19,661,000, and of the whole United States, $400,000,000.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1869.

In our general markets to-day trade ruled quiet and somewhat dull. There is very little life in any branch of business, and prices are without material change since our last review.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market for old apples is over. An occasional sale is made at nominal rates for a prime to choice article at $6 50@8 00 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Very little inquiry and nominal at $1 75@2 25 for good to choice.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for choice fresh roll or packed butter at 21@25c ₱ lb. Store packed in kegs may be quoted at 20@23c ₱ lb, and inferior to common at 12@18c.

EGGS—Choice selected held a sale from store at 20c ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 50 for extra No. 1, and $1 20 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

MAPLE SUGAR—Supply on the market fair and quoted at 14@15c ₱ lb.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market quiet but firm. We quote shoulders at 15@16½c; rib sides 17½@17½c; clear sides 18½c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 21c; plain hams 17½@18c; canvassed dried beef 21c; canvassed breakfast bacon 21c. Lard in tierces 20c; lard mail bbls 20½c, and lard in kegs 21½@22c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $33 25.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ₱ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

POTATOES—Market well supplied and prices irregular. Choice peachblows nominally from store about 40@45c. New potatoes quoted at $3 25@4 00 ₱ bbl as to quality.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 70@1 85, and $1 80@1 90 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@25 ₱ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—For wellknown brands of flour there is a fair demand, and holders are firm. Low grades of flour are plenty and dull of sale. From store we quote nominally good to choice at $5 50@5 75 ₱ barrel; choice spring in barrels $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 25, and in sacks $6 75@7 00. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brands, $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 90, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 00; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 60, and in sacks $6 30. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $5 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold potted, ₱ bbl of 4 bushels, $5 75, and by the bushel 75@80c.

GRAIN—Trade moderate. Wheat is in better demand at $1 30 for red winter. Oats are duller at 64@65c ₱ bushel, and from store at 67@68c ₱ bushel. In depot and wharf, ear corn sells at 72@75c, and from store at 75@80c ₱ bushel. Prime yellow shelled from store sells at 80@85c ₱ bushel. Choice barley wheat seed is dull at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel. Rye is quoted at $1 15. Barley is dull and nominally at $1 50 ₱ bushel for choice No. 1 spring.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote high wines at 90@92½c; Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, 3 years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

Wool in Michigan.

The Detroit *Post* has the following dispatches in regard to wool in various parts of Michigan:

GRAND RAPIDS, 1st.—Prices rule from 35@36c —the latter rate being easily obtained for a fair quality. Inferior grades have sold as low as 30c, while as high as 60c has been paid for good combing wool. The following list shows approximately the amounts purchased up to this date: W. Hindill, 12,000 lbs; H. Seymour, 70,000 lbs; D. K. Hulburt, 70,000 lbs; Kent Woolen Mills, 250,000 lbs; total, 277,000 lbs.

BATTLE CREEK, 1st.—On Tuesday of this week our city was "brim full" of wool. Something over 50,000 lbs were sold here, at an average of 46c. Yesterday about half of the above amount was brought in, and our farmer, Mr. J. Ann Walkinshaw, of Convis, sold to Mr. Badgsley 600 fleeces at 42½@per lb. Some of our wool buyers have withdrawn from the market, prices having advanced beyond their instructions.

GALESBURG, 1st.—Messrs. Mason & Bloss have bought during the present week, up to last night, 16,000 lbs of wool at 35@40c. C. W. Cook & Co., of Augusta, purchased this season, up to Thursday night, 50,000 lbs, at 33@40c. Jay Phelpplace had bought, up to the 30th of June, 27,000 lbs at 32@35c. Messrs. Brooks & Webster had bought, up to last night, 10,000 lbs at 35@40c.

ANN ARBOR, 1st.—The wool trade is very active this week. The highest price paid to-day is 42c. Bach & Abel have bought three for 40,000 lbs; Mack & Schmidt, 62,000 lbs. Several other buyers have purchased smaller lots.

JOHNSVILLE, 1st.—Wool remains about the same, 36 to 40c. The market is growing weaker. Buyers are inclined to hold back a little at the present prices, and this will undoubtedly have a tendency to lower the present prices. E. A. Grosvenor & Co. have purchased about 30,000, and Wade, Baker & Co. about 18,000 lbs.

KALAMAZOO, 1st.—Wool was brisk yesterday —3 to 42 and 43c for one or two lots. Considerable sold for 42c. Tuesday was one of the greatest wool days ever known in Kalamazoo, above 70,000 lbs having been bought. At Allegan, Otsego and other places near here, wool sells at 35 to 40c.

ROMEO, 1st.—Mr. Charles E. Marble, of Armada township, yesterday sold over 20 lbs of Cotswold, or "combing" wool to Messrs. Hastings, Rowley & Co., of this place, for 50c ₱ lb. Its total extended length is about 12 inches. Mr. Marble also disposed to the same firm about 400 lbs of fine wool, of superior texture and length of staple, at 46c.

COLDWATER, 1st.—The wool market continues active, the average price remaining at about 40c. The quantity coming in this week is not so large as last.

MANCHESTER, 1st.—Up to this time but one party has been engaged in buying wool at this place, namely Mr. J. L. Hayrolly, who has bought 40,000 pounds, at prices ranging from 35 to 40c.

LANSING, 1st.—The market is very active, and prices range from quite good to Outside of bringing 46c. The amount purchased to this date is probably in the neighborhood of 100,000 lbs, although we are unable to give full report. The average price now paid is about 35c.—*Lansing Republican.*

MARSHALL, 1st.—The buyers in the city report as follows: A. O. Hide has bought in the city about 50,000 lbs, at an average of 40c, and at various points in the country, about 100,000 lbs. He is buying only choice clips. Murray & Ives report 30,000 lbs to date. The figures during the past two days have been 38@42c. The buyers take only the better grades. Col. Dickey has bought 60,000 lbs at 35@37c, average about 36c. Edward Butler reports 35,000 lbs at 35@40c. The wool comes in in good condition—farmers are learning the importance of having their fleeces in neat and merchantable shape.—*Marshall Statesman.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY EVENING, July 3, 1869.

CATTLE.—The run this week has mostly been of a common kind, but fat and a good many of the scalawag order. This kind of stock has been very hard to sell, and a few of them are still in waiting for buyers. Good cattle have been a little scarce, and have commanded fair prices all the week, and the prospects are that they will do so for some time, as shippers dislike buying these half fat cattle that have been mostly fleshed up on grass as they fall off so in shipment. It is a few weeks too soon for the Eastern men to buy stockers, as they never want to buy many until they get their harvest in, and so stockers are in but light demand at this time. Good to extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers are quoted at $7 50@8 00 ₱ hundred; decent to fair 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers at $6 50@7 25; common rough cows and steers from $5 00@6 00; bulls $4 00@5 00, and stock steers of 800 to 1,000 lbs at $4 50@5 75 ₱ hundred. It would be much better for shippers to leave the half fat cattle in the country until they get fat than to ship them here and lose money, as it seems evident they shortly will do.

HOGS—There has been a fair run of hogs all week and mostly all sold that were in the pens. Prices seem a shade off on good hogs since our report of last week. York hogs and Baltimore hogs continue without change and a little brisk. We quote the best Philadelphia hogs at $9 50@9 75; Baltimore hogs, 9 00@9 37, and York hogs at $8 50@9 12. During the week a few lots of extra assorted Philadelphia hogs at $10 12½@10 25 ₱ hundred.

SHEEP—During the past week the market has again been overstocked and buyers are out of the pens, and nothing doing to-day. Prices are a shade down from last week—the best sheep quoted at $5 75@6 ₱ hundred, and common at nominal rates, although anything that buyers will offer being accepted. It would certainly be advisable for shippers to keep back their sheep until there is some improvement in prices, and especially the common and low grades. In the language of a dealer, "If the Western men think there is a good market for hogs and sheep they are just as much mistaken as if they had burnt their shirt.

SHIPMENTS.

J. H. Grayson furnishes us the following aggregate shipments for the week ending July 3d, 1869, and also for each month during the year.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses
Monday, June 28	39	3,750	1,238	47
Tuesday, " 29	894	4,078	1,027	16
Wedn'day, " 30	191	1,595	3,596	16
Thursday, July 1	1,141	1,215	5,076	91
Friday, " 2	633	1,520	974	67
Saturday, " 3	341	441	291	20
Total for week	3,123	14,049	12,202	257
Aggregate of live stock shipped East from Pennsylvania stock yards during six months, ending June 30th, 1869				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
January	9,509	38,377	33,438	2,103
February	8,096	40,518	56,228	2,335
March	9,777	47,488	63,735	2,737
April	11,560	63,669	69,465	1,803
May	14,106	69,672	86,652	1,797
June	12,283	86,124	71,170	1,566
Total	67,187	363,044	380,708	12,195

SALES.

The following were the aggregate sales made during the past week, as reported upon the scale books:

Date.	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.
Monday, June 28	14	949	712
Tuesday, " 29	1,058	1,058	827
Wednesday, June 30	605	889	5,491
Thursday, July 1	691	650	1,081
Friday, " 2	353	953	827
Saturday, July 3		432	
Total for week	1,405	5,809	8,548

The following sales were reported with prices:

CATTLE.

Sold by.	To whom sold.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	C. Briggs	37	40,850	$7 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Newberger & Co	19	20,475	7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Beach & Bray	71	79,190	6 87
Holmes, L. & G.	Hyman & Co	19	20,785	6 75
Holmes, L. & G.	S. Mill r	18	16,850	6 62
Holmes, L. & G.	Hyman	18	19,925	6 62
Holmes, L. & G.	J. McArdle	18	20,030	@6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Hirsh & Co	20	22,775	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	J. Aull	40	38,950	6 40
Holmes, L. & G.	Hyman	73	81,775	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	J. Aull	23	21,925	@6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Haslow Bros	42	42,450	@6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	McArdle	32	31,475	@6 62
Holmes, L. & G.	Hyman	30	34,200	6 80
Holmes, L. & G.	McArdle	1	1,025	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	T. Lamb	3	2,975	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	F. Lamb	7	6,675	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Hyman	27	29,575	6 75
Holmes, L. & G.	S. Miller	19	19,175	7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	J. Q. Briggs	17	20,050	7 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Hyman & Co	20	21,600	6 75
Holmes, L. & G.	P. Kleinman	24	14,900	3 25
Holmes, L. & G.	S. Kleinman	7	10,750	6 75
McBeth & Co	McAuley	2	1,900	
Whittaker, Aull & Co	Aull & Co	18	19,500	6 87
Whittaker, Aull & Co	Aull & Co	24	16,925	4 75
Whittaker, Aull & Co	McArdle	19	19,550	7 00
Alshorff & Co	J. McArdle	18	20,700	7 00
L. Smith	Klemonts & M	23	19,300	6 75
L. Smith	Klemonts & M	28	28,625	6 85
L. Smith	Hunsberger	33	34,875	7 00
Brasee	T. Lamb	60	57,375	7 03
Sprake	B. McCleavey	11	11,825	6 00
Sprake	B. McCleavey	1c	1,175	5 00
Sprake	S. Miller	20	19,750	6 87
Nicky	E. Goss	17	19,100	7 25
Freyer	J. Lamb	30	33,750	7 25
J. Martin	J. Kelly	20	19,200	6 50
Rohlfing, Trauerman & Co	Trauerman	18	17,975	7 85
Hanetz	Trauerman	18	1,520	7 85
Farrell	Trauerman	18	20,350	7 85
J. H. Alexander	J. McArdle	17	18,775	6 75
Smith & Rine	Klemonts & M	19	18,250	6 75
J. Vater	J. Kelley	17	20,425	6 75
John Bryan	Mesenkopf & Co	39	44,950	6 00

Sold by	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	D. R. Welch	28	18,575	@5 25
Hedges & T.	D. R. Welch	21	14,450	5 00
Hedges & T.	L. Johnson	52	62,125	7 00
Hedges & T.	Jos. M. Hall	57 T	68,450	7 00
Hedges & T.	Jos. Mulhall	53	36,950	6 75
Hedges & T.	Jos. McNeal	17	18,875	6 75
Hedges & T.	Jos. Mulhall	1	950	6 00
Hedges & T.	D. R. Welch	4	3,725	6 00
Hedges & Yo.	G. W. Weaver	2	2,155	6 00
Hedges & T.	J. Mulhall	1	1,250	6 75
Smith & Bine	S. Boor	2	2,200	5 00
Smith & Bine	H. Martin	19	18,850	6 62

*On the first lot marked with a star (18) there were $5 off: on the second one (23) $18 over; on the third one (18) $18 over; on the fourth one (42) $40 over, and on the fifth one (32) $10 off.

SHEEP.

Sold by.	To whom	No.	Weight.	Price
Holmes, L. & G.	W. Hedges	68	11,625	@3 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Vecttler & B	113	19,960	9 12
Holmes, L. & G.	Vecttler & B	104	18,200	9 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff & Co	116	23,450	9 12
Holmes, L. & G.	Vecttler & B	84	14,280	9 15
Holmes, L. & G.	Gilchrist & Co	57	14,040	9 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Vecttler & B	100	18,000	9 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Vecttler & B	100	18,000	9 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Vecttler & B	100	18,000	9 00
Holmes, L. & G.	H. G. Imhoff	93	20,010	9 63
Holmes, L. & G.	Vecttler & B	100	18,000	9 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff & Co	94	22,090	9 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Watson	49	12,740	9 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Watson	49	12,880	9 45
Holmes, L. & G.	Gilchrist & Co	93	19,530	9 00

Bought by	From whom	No.	Weight	Price.
Messinger & Co.	H. L. & G.	61	11,070	@8 25
Messinger & Co.	H. L. & G.	61	12,890	9 00
Messinger & Co.	H. L. & G.	68	12,960	9 00
Messinger & Co.	Murray, Jones	81	17,340	9 00
Messinger & Co.	Orr & Williams	37	9,800	9 00
Messinger & Co.	W. S. Wilt	16	2,720	9 20
Messinger & Co.	W. S. Wilt	16	2,780	9 20
Messinger & Co.	W. S. Wilt	16	2,720	9 20
Messinger & Co.	Imhoff & Co	94	21,730	9 30
Messinger & Co.	Imhoff & Co	94	2,115	9 50
Messinger & Co.	John McKee	14	2,800	9 00
Messinger & Co.	M. Kay	21	4,200	9 00
Messinger & Co.	C. M. Keys	38	10,450	9 12
Messinger & Co.	C. M. Keys	38	10,450	9 12
Messinger & Co.	R. Williams	110	23,925	9 00
Messinger & Co.	H. G. Imhoff	100	23,425	9 00
Messinger & Co.	H. G. Imhoff	18	5,920	9 35
Messinger & Co.	Imhoff & Co	100	21,100	9 15
Imhoff & Co.	Wm. Newport	171	34,420	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & G	77	17,160	9 15
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co	116	23,230	9 12
Imhoff & Co.	Wm. Newport	50	10,000	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Wm. Newport	87	21,850	9 00
Imhoff & Co.	Messinger & Co	100	21,000	9 75
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & G	48	11,092	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & G	100	21,000	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & G	93	23,963	9 63
Imhoff & Co.	J. B. Alexander	100	21,000	9 50
Vecttler & B.	Wm. Newport	96	21,600	10 15
Vecttler & B.	Wm. Newport	50	10,500	10 15
Vecttler & B.	J. S. Smith	50	9,450	9 00
Vecttler & B.	Wm. Newport	100	21,100	9 00
Vecttler & B.	A. Waldo	6	1,260	9 00
Vecttler & B.	Holmes, L. & G	100	14,500	10 00
Vecttler & B.	Holmes, L. & Co	113	23,730	9 50
Vecttler & B.	Holmes, L. & Co	87	18,960	9 50
Vecttler & B.	J. Lowry	6	1,260	9 00
Vecttler & B.	S. Smith	50	9,500	9 50
Vecttler & B.	McCurdy	21	4,200	9 00
Vecttler & B.	F. Nichols	45	11,250	9 00
Vecttler & B.	A. Judd	45	9,450	9 00
Vecttler & B.	A. Wilson	50	10,500	9 00
Vecttler & B.	Holmes, L. & Co	53	12,890	9 50
Vecttler & B.	Wm. Newport	18	3,780	9 00
Vecttler & B.	Wm. Newport	88	21,890	9 75
Gilchrist & Co.	J. Alterton	46	10,120	@10 12
Gilchrist & Co.	J. Sloan	46	10,235	9 50
Gilchrist & Co.	E. Smith	16	3,520	9 50
Gilchrist & Co.	J. Alterton	46	11,500	10 00
Gilchrist & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co	93	19,530	9 00
Gilchrist & Co.	Orr & W	100	19,500	9 00
Gilchrist & Co.	Orr & W	101	19,725	9 30
Gilchrist & Co.	J. Alterton	242	53,240	9 12
Gilchrist & Co.	Hedges & Taylor	200	12,800	9 00
Gilchrist & Co.	Holmes, L. & G	100	21,000	9 00
Gilchrist & Co.	W. S. Paterson	342	90,580	9 12
Gilchrist & Co.	Holmes, L. & G	100	21,000	9 00
Gilchrist & Co.	Holmes, L. & Co	132	25,350	9 25
Gilchrist & Co.	M. M. Gray	100	17,500	9 00

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price
Hedges & T.	Hinkle	58	10,950	@3 00
Hedges & T.	Hinkle	58	10,950	9 12
Hedges & T.	J. Oakes	100	19,000	9 12
Hedges & T.	Jos. Mulhall	650	123,500	9 50
Hedges & T.	J. Barr	1	200	8 75
Hedges & T.	Hinkle & B	55	12,265	9 50
Orr & Williams.	J. Pierce	31	5,410	9 50
Orr & Williams.	Imhoff & Co	100	18,250	9 25
Orr & Williams.	D. Pulling	17	2,805	9 00
Orr & Williams.	John Boles	20	3,400	9 00
Orr & Williams.	J. T. Bamge	102	22,200	9 87
Orr & Williams.	J. Wentzwood	58	9,860	9 87

SWINE.

Sold by.	To whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	C. Peace	82	7,993	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	C. Peace	67	6,693	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Hyman & Co	80	by the hd	2 37
Holmes, L. & G.	J. Beardsley	132	12,110	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	J. Lloyd	120	10,800	4 75
Holmes, L. & G.	J. C. Lloyd	219	by the hd	2 10
Holmes, L. & G.	W. Hill	107	by the hd	2 75
Holmes, L. & G.	J. Beardsley	229	17,920	5 62
Holmes, L. & G.	J. Lloyd	178	15,150	5 37
Holmes, L. & G.	H. Deitrich	406	26,220	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	W. Hill	287	18,130	5 75

Sold by.	For whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Smith & Bine	N. G. Clark	178	17,670	@5 62
Smith & Bine	Vanderline	201	14,450	5 25
Smith & Bine	Wm. Clark & Co	243	15,980	5 65
Smith & Bine	W. Ripley	96	7,150	5 12
Smith & Bine	W. Ripley	96	7,160	5 12
Smith & Bine	Wm. Fleming	200	at $6 50	₱ head.
Smith & Bine	Wm. Fleming	204	at $6 50	₱ head.
Smith & Bine	J. N. Rogers	61	4,850	5 00
Smith & Bine	J. N. Rogers	61	4,850	5 00
Smith & Bine	J. N. Rogers	61	at $2 00	₱ head.
Smith & Bine	J. N. Rogers	12	at 2 50	₱ head.
Smith & Bine	Wm. Fleming	194	14,550	5 00
Urr & Williams.	J. Pierce	62	4,940	4 00
Hedges & T.	Jos. Mulhall	53	36,950	6 75
Hedges & T.	S. Forcman	59	9 head	4 75
Hedges & T.	S. Forcman	59	9 head	4 75
Hedges & T.	J. C. Stafford	154	13,240	4 75
Freyer & C.	John Hickson	61	5,030	3 87
Hedges & T.	G. Minesinger	192	14,850	3 25

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Cherries, when dried, always command ready sale in market, at good prices, enabling the farmer to realize by the use of the Machine a large sum from the cherries that would otherwise go to waste.

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From No. 22 WOOD ST. to the spacious Warehouse

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 5, 1869.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude per river and rail.	Exports per Penn. Central R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, June 28	3,663	1,278	883
Tuesday, June 29	4,033	472	1,680
Wednesday, June 30	2,963		1,955
Thursday, July 1	5,709	50	2,193
Friday, July 2	4,710	899	1,992
Saturday, July 3	15,196	229	958
Total for the week	36,765	3,880	9,311
Since Jan. 1st	361,058	48,616	158,261
To July 3d	394,823	52,496	167,572
Same time in 1868	601,740	70,088	207,616

BUSINESS.

The market since our last has undergone a variety of changes. There were sales and resales, "calls" and "puts." The week's sales were confined pretty much altogether to the raw material, amounting in the aggregate to 66,300 bbls, and were largely in excess of the previous week. The rise in the Allegheny increased the receipts very materially. On Thursday 10,800 bbls were received by that route alone. Prices of crude have been fairly maintained, while refined was dull and neglected, and could be purchased at lower figures than were current at the date of our last general review.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	21,020	33,765
Showing an increase of		12,745

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks were:

From January 1 to July 3, 1869	394,823
Same time in 1868	601,740
Same time in 1867	630,000
Same time 1866	626,958
Same time 1865	172,678

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of Refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	4,964	3,840
Allegheny Valley	13,328	9,311
Total	18,292	13,151

Exports of refined East for the past two years, from January 1st to date:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Central	70,086	52,409
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	207,616	167,572
Total	277,702	220,008

SALES.

The Crude and Refined sales and resales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude bbls	25,400	66,300
Refined	15,000	11,000
Total	40,400	77,300

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market since our last has undergone no quotable change, as there was but little demand and dealers appeared careless about operating. There will be no official quotations until after the 5th inst. The only sale reported was 1,000 bbls crude, spot, at 14½c ₱ gallon.

REFINED OIL—We did not learn of a single operation. The nominal rates are: Spot, 31½c; July, last half, 30@30½c; August, 30½c; September to December, 33@33½c. Market firm but unchanged.

DISPATCHES.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, P. M.—Spot, 33½c; July, 32c bid; 32½c asked; August, 33½c. Crude nominal at 16c; nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., July 3, 12:05 P. M.—Market quiet; buyers offering 35 40 for small lots, with no sellers.

ROUSEVILLE, July 3, 12 M.—Market very quiet; offering at 35 40; can't hear of any sales; oil very scarce.

OIL CITY, PA., July 3, 11:15 P. M.—Market entirely nominal; nothing doing; about 35 75.

TITUSVILLE, July 3, P. M.—Market unchanged; nothing doing and nominal, at 35 asked.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 3, 7 P. M.—Crude 34 65; market quiet.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. Spear	100
Livingston Bros	529
Total	629

Fisher Bros. 400
Waring & King 130

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Citizens Oil Company, 500 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro. & Co. 273 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

Thos Hackett, 197 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddle, 100 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,063 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co. 296 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine &

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SHUGART MURDER TRIAL

Tenth Day of the Trial—The Health of the Jury—Testimony of the Daughters of Mrs. Shugart for the Defense—The Preparation of the "Death Soup"—Corroboration of the Theory of Suicide—The Testimony Closed—The Prisoner and Her Children—Arguments of District Attorney Greer and Colonel John M. Thompson—The Railroad Survey.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., July 2, 1869.

Court met at half-past eight o'clock this morning, and the trial of Mrs. Shugart, indicted for murder, was resumed.

THE JURY IN GOOD HEALTH.

The jurors who were taken sick a few days ago has now entirely recovered, and all of them are now in excellent health, although some of the old farmers look considerably tired by the long and fatiguing trial. One of them, it is stated, was quite musical last evening. He was singing on the balcony of the hotel, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to buy us all a farm," and the melodious tones of his voice attracted considerable attention. The jury in this case is somewhat different from that in the Addington case two years ago. On that occasion the jury held religious service three times a day, and sang psalms and hymns. This jury, although an excellent one, does not appear so religiously inclined.

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF MRS. LAUX.

Susan Laux, re-called.—Am a daughter of the deceased, and lived with my father and mother up to the time of my marriage; father was subject to cramps; remember of his having cramps six weeks before he died; saw him brought home from Berk's; know of his being well the night before he died; mother did not want him to go to work the morning of the day of his death; he came back, ate breakfast and got a bag, and then left for the field among them; o'clock; he told Amelia to tell mother to have his dinner sent out; his meals had been sent out to him previously; mother prepared this soup a little before twelve o'clock; I went down to the cellar and saw her; Maggie and Annie were there, and Amelia came down too; do not know what she was there for; I believe I went down she had it in a quart bucket; when I went down she had given the child some of the soup in a cup; I saw her give the child some; *she took it out of the same soup that was sent to father; she took out half a cupful and the little girl ate it;* she then offered Annie some of the soup; witness here produced the bucket; she then ate some herself and offered me some; told her I did not feel ready and did not wish any; she put the lid on the bucket then and told Amelia to hurry and take it out; when then; she had not wrapped up the bucket then Annie had just reached for her peanut; had been up only a minute when I saw Amelia running past the house with the soup; she had been absent about a minute with the soup.

Q.—Did you see your mother put anything in the soup from the bottle she tasted herself and gave the child some until she put the lid on it; A.—No, sir. Not to my knowledge; saw all she did; I could not have seen her if she was putting anything in; this was a *favorite soup* with my father; have lately seen some peppergrass down stairs *assisting me to bake* beard father calling for some; mother thing it German and said, Philopena, come up to me; was present when Leonard Wise and Lanx and mother were there; he said *something* about father being poisoned, and he told father, "I think you are poisoned;" father spoke to reply, and Wise looked towards mother as much as if she had done it; father said, "Oh, my God, and told him not to blame her for any such thing; she then said to father, "Jake, they say I have poisoned you;" he made no reply whatever; mother then began to make an awful fuss about it; she cried and was very sorry they should think such a dreadful thing of her; father then motioned with his hand and said "Get away;" she then left the room; did not hear mother tell Annie to get some poison; witness gave the expression which Mr. Shugart called it; it is a German expression; German; it was translated, "Lovely Philopena; come up to me;" she then said I would not speak with either "lovely" or "dear;" it was a term of endearment; *the Philopena came down* at the time calling to her was before he had told Laux and Wise to leave her alone; was not present when father died; heard mother tell Annie to get some poison about two weeks before father's death; said the poison was to put in the soup.

FURTHER TESTIMONY AS TO MR. S. BEING TIRED OF HIS LIFE.

Have heard father speak of being tired of his life; heard him say he was tired of his life the day of the inquest; went to bury him; was not about Martin that the difficulty arose that day; he made an effort to go away that day; mother begged him not to; he could not be held him; just at this time he said he wanted to start; he did not get his clothes; he accepted by the counsel for the defense.

It was then arranged that there should be one speech from the counsel for the Commonwealth, to be followed by two speeches for the defense, and then another speech from the counsel for the Commonwealth, another from the counsel for the defense, and then the Commonwealth would close.

Mr. McCandless stated that he desired to offer two authorities. 1st Stelley's American Jurisprudence, page 575 to 580, both pages inclusive. The latter treated of the symptoms of death by arsenical poisoning, and also of the length of time after which poison had been administered. Also, Wills on circumstantial evidence, pages 97 and 98; in which anxiety to have the post mortem examination postponed and the body buried was manifested in the conversation of the jury.

Mr. Thompson then submitted to the court the points upon which he would ask that the jury be instructed.

SPEECH OF MR. GREER.

The District Attorney then addressed the jury, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury—If there is a case in Court that deserves a close and impartial investigation, it is a case where one of our fellow men has been murdered, and arraigned for murder. If there is a case brought into a temple of justice that requires at the hands of the jury the most closest investigation, that case is such a one as we are now trying. If there is anything in the world that would prompt me to the utmost of my ability to discharge my duty in a particular manner, it is where the life of one of our fellow-citizens is at stake, and that is the case that is the way I view the matter, and upon this case I am about to address to you a few remarks. The offense is one of the highest grade known to the laws of this State, and since Martin came to the house witness also corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Laux, relative to the eating of the soup by the child; the child ate it a few minutes before it was sent to the field; "mother told me to set the soup on the stove until Amelia was ready, and I then left the kitchen and went up stairs; when I left the kitchen Annie was just about putting the bucket on; Mrs. Wilson also corroborated the testimony relative to the administering of the whisky; was present at the calling of Mrs. Shugart by Mr. S. when he was taken sick.

Maggie Shugart was recalled and gave testimony corroborative of that of the two previous witnesses.

THE CATHOLIC RELIGION RELATIVE TO SUICIDE.

Thomas Siebley, sworn—Am a member of the Catholic Church; know what is the general practice of that church relative to suicide; a man who commits suicide is not permitted to be buried in consecrated ground; cannot say whether the rite of the church would be performed at his burial; Jacob Shugart was a member of our church and received communion there; he was in good standing in the church.

Cross-examination—He was a devout member of the Church and its doctrines and very strict upon the question of suicide; a constant attendant of our Church; he was buried in our cemetery in consecrated ground.

Q.) Would any good Catholic commit suicide? Objection over-ruled.

Mr. Mitchel objected saying that was a pious notion for the Commonwealth to make.

THE WAKE.

Jacob Laux, re-called—There was whisky used at the house; some one brought it; don't had which I got in a jug from behind the bureau; the first night Mr. Wise and Mr. Grief drank some; the night I stretched them out of my own whisky.

THE CUP.

Leonard Wize, re-called—Saw a cup standing on the window sill when my father-in-law was sick; it was standing there until after the death of Mr. S; think there was a tea spoon in it, and some pepper grounds in it.

Cross-examination—Did not saw the cup afterwards.

Mr. Mitchell here asked that Court adjourn, as the testimony was nearly concluded.

Fifteen minutes were then allowed the counsel for defense for consultation.

THE DEATH OF THE CHICKENS.

Jacob Laux, re-called—Chickens of my father-in-law and my own died; saw them the week before his death; some died two months after his death.

Cross-examination—Some died about the time of his death.

John Shugart was re-called and corroborated the testimony of previous witness relative to the death of the chickens.

Counsel for the defense stated that they had no other witnesses to call, save Martin, who he was not present, and they did not know whether they would call her.

Judge McGuffin—Her name ought to be here, every one of them.

Counsel for the defense here asked for an adjournment until two o'clock, which was granted.

Afternoon Session.

Court re-assembled at two o'clock. There were present, in addition to the children that had hitherto appeared in Court, the two other children of the prisoner, one about five years of age and the other about three. The one was years of age is Lizzie, who was sick at the time of her father's death, and about which one of her sexes in consequence of the fever. The children appear to be unusually bright and intelligent.

THE PRISONER AND THE COUNSEL TABLE.

It was a picture that one rarely sees in a court of justice, and no pen could properly describe the family of the poisoned dead. The wife sat next to the counsel table to hear the fate of the mother and husband of her children, and with the hue and hush of an artist to give a proper idea of the scene. There, just within the bar of the Court, is the common round table occupied by the counsel for the defense. The three attorneys occupy one semi-circle.

On the right of the other semi-circle is seated the eldest of the unmarried daughters, Amelia, holding in her lap the youngest, Martin's little girl Louisa, only three years of age in childish guileless look up at the sad face of her elder sister, unmindful of the dark cloud that has gathered and is settling gloomily over their family circle. The childish prattle sounds strangely when contrasted with the hoarse whispers of the spectators and her smiling face looks vastly different from their earnest and expectant countenances. Next to her sits Annie, the little girl of nine years of age who carried to the field the last meal her father sat down to eat, and who was endeavored to husk corn with her little hands, and by the side of whom her father swallowed the poison that was soon to hurry him to the grave. She sits there calm and motionless, looking at the jury, the court and the attorneys as if scarce comprehending the scene around her. There is a look of the sad face of her elder sister, unmindful of the dark cloud that has gathered and is settling gloomily over their family circle. The childish prattle sounds strangely when contrasted with the hoarse whispers of the spectators and her smiling face looks vastly different from their earnest and expectant countenances. Next to her sits Annie, the little girl of nine years of age who carried to the field the last meal her father sat down to eat, and who was endeavored to husk corn with her little hands, and by the side of whom her father swallowed the poison that was soon to hurry him to the grave. She sits there calm and motionless, looking at the jury, the court and the attorneys as if scarce comprehending the scene around her. There is a look of thought on the countenance, as if she were saying to herself, "mother told me to get the soup until Amelia was ready, and I then left the kitchen and went up stairs; when I left the kitchen Annie was just about putting the bucket on;" Witness also corroborated the testimony relative to the administering of the whisky; was present at the calling of Mrs. Shugart by Mr. S. when he was taken sick.

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